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EATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 9-17 (48-63F). Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 18-19 (59-66). CHANdlerdale. ROME: Tuesday, rain. Temps. 14-19 (57-66). NICE: Tuesday, cloudy. Temps. 15-20 (59-68).

DDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	25 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor.
Algeria	3.00 Din.	India	Rs. 9	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	Iran	70 Rials	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Israel	LE22.00	Oman	0.425 Rial
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Italy	500 Lire	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	300 Mills	Jordan	300 Fils	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kuwait	300 Fils	Spain	50 Pes.
Egypt	50 P.	Lebanon	£2.75	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr	Tunisia	3.25 Din
France	3 F.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 37.50
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D

o. 30,051 PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1979 Established 1887

he Politics of Unesco: A Growing Problem

Director Seen at Heart of Controversy

set up in 1945 to promote ed- and culture, increasingly has an arena for ideological con- ts that jeopardize the unity to function. The International ld Tribune looks at this UN n a three-part series:

By Joseph Fitchett

3, Sept. 24 (IHT) — One oned European ambassador co put it this way. "I don't at anything can get this elo- oving again. . .its produc- s sunk too low."

ccording to Director-Gener- tou-Mahtar M'Bow, a Sene- ho took office in 1974, the tion's troubles are only y.

is not the old Unesco; this Unesco. . .My reforms are effect and will improve Unesco to serve a world which is emerging," he said recently.

Mr. M'Bow and his policies, Unesco insiders say, are at the heart of the controversy. Mr. M'Bow says, "We must devote our intellectual cooperation primarily to the developing countries." Some Western governments think he has taken this too far, too fast.

The long-term threat, Unesco experts say, is that Western nations may reduce not only their financial contributions but also academic and governmental cooperation, as the United States and Switzerland did temporarily when Unesco voted sanctions against Israel in 1974.

"By and large, the United States has no quarrel with the need to assist the developing nations and Unesco can be an aid provider," an official in Washington said. "But it would also like to see Unesco maintain the intellectual quality of its product."

European diplomats here point out that "Unesco has to rely on expertise from centers of academic excellence which for historic reasons are still mainly available in the West." They are skeptical of Mr. M'Bow's claims that he is safeguarding Unesco's standards.

In hopes of avoiding a repetition of recent crises, diplomatic fence-mending has been going on this year between Unesco's leadership and key Western governments, notably the United States. The Carter administration, in an effort to revive U.S. influence in the organization, has upgraded the weak U.S. representation in Unesco's governing bodies. The Carter administration has also worked to repeal legislation like the Helms amendment which hamstrung U.S. payments to Unesco.

Mr. M'Bow said that he welcomes strong U.S. participation in Unesco policy-making and added, "I want U.S. congressmen to visit Unesco so they can see first-hand an international organization's limitations and possibilities."

Meanwhile, Unesco officials admit privately that internal political frictions are hampering daily operations of the 4,000-employee, $200-million-a-year agency.

Even in Unesco's highly regarded science division, "There are danger signals of political interference . . . which threaten traditional standards and will undermine the calibre of Unesco's experts," an observer said.

Vienna Conference

Unesco was the only UN specialized agency to allocate funds for preparatory studies to submit to a conference in Vienna on how to harness science for a dramatic spurt in Third World development. "But the Unesco input was not solid," said Kurt Sandved, until recently science attache in the U.S. mission to Unesco.

The Vienna conference — dominated by the developing countries which are Unesco's main clientele — refused Unesco's bid for a leading role in this new approach to development, to Unesco officials' chagrin. "Third World countries are also losing faith in Unesco's ability to work effectively, and cost-effectively, on their concrete problems of development," a diplomat at Vienna said.

Some Unesco programs clearly have suffered from similar poor planning. For example, Unesco's ambitious campaigns on adult and functional literacy failed to reach audiences in most countries, experts say. Mr. M'Bow, listing some Unesco shortcomings at its last general conference, acknowledged that some projects had been hurt by "a lack of human resources at headquarters or in the field."

Much of Unesco's work is of undisputed value. Unesco's network of teacher-training centers in Africa, for example, is a major educational accomplishment, experts say.

Its activities have multiplied to keep pace with the increasingly sophisticated needs of its member states. After Unesco's acclaimed role in rescuing threatened monuments — like Egypt's massive Abu Simbel temple, Indonesia's Borobodur, the Acropolis — a new pro-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Associated Press

Belgian Finance Minister Gaston Geens discusses decision to revalue the Deutsche mark against other EMS currencies. At right is Jacques van Ypersele of the EEC monetary commission.

Guerrillas Relent on Rhodesia Vote Split

By Jay Ross

LONDON, Sept. 24 (WP) — The Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance made a major concession today over white representation in a move that is likely to lead to agreement soon with Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa over a new constitution for Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

The front agreed at the Rhodesia settlement conference to allow the 3.5-percent white minority among the 7 million persons in Rhodesia to have 20 percent of the seats in the lower house of Parliament. This removes the front's key difference with the British-proposed constitution which was accepted in principle by the Muzorewa government on Friday.

The two warring sides are still a long way from agreement, however, on an overall settlement to end the intractable 14-year-old independence problem even if they agree on the constitution.

Sticky issues involving formation of a transitional government, disposition of the rival military forces and a cease-fire leading to an election are still to be solved at the British-sponsored conference.

Deft Pressure

For more than a week, the front had sharply criticized the British insistence on heavy white representation as racism. The explanation for the sudden turnabout apparently involved deft British use of pressure.

Neither faction can afford to be the wrecker in this conference because there is pressure from each side's supporters to try to reach a settlement to end the escalating seven-year-old war which has already caused more than 20,000 deaths.

It was the front's turn to show flexibility after Bishop Muzorewa beat back protests from former Prime Minister Ian Smith and agreed Friday to the British propos-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Solidifying Position as Strongest European Power in Arms

nn to Spend $77 Billion to Modernize Its Military

Drew Middleton

(NYT) — West Germany ed into a $77-billion mili- lernization program that fy its position as the lead- ry power in Western Eu-

hnell, one of the govern- ee state secretaries for de- a former four-star gener- at the program was an an- hat West German officials as a military, technologi- conomic threat from the ion and its allies. He said s not easy to get the neces- is and that the Defense vas already studying long- posals that would affect ervices in the 1990s.

weapons involved are con- that is, nonnuclear, so ate deployment is unlike- sh fears in and outside the man combat services and ment over the tactical ba- alance in the European operations.

nuclear balance between West is also determined — n no small measure — by r nuclear forces on both ording to a recent official security. The government oncludes that new Soviet primarily the SS-20 mo- tic missile and the long- ber known in the West as give the Soviet Union su- within the overall bal-

by their constitution from ring nuclear, biological l weapons, the West Germans see their principal contribution to their own and Western Europe's security as powerful modern conventional forces.

Intelligence sources report that the modernization program has already revived Soviet fears about German military revenge. Soon after the program was announced in parliament, a Social Democratic member of its Defense Committee reported, the Soviet government cut off West Germany from supplies of titanium, a metal used in supersonic fighter planes and in advanced submarines.

Mr. Schnell and other strategists in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization believe that Western defense in the event of war must concentrate on halting large-scale armored attacks, so the emphasis in modernizing the army is on weapons to counter armor. West German military doctrine, like that of the U.S. Army, holds that the main battle tank is the most powerful anti-tank weapon. Starting this year, the army will deploy 1,800 faster, better-armored tanks with a gun that has a greater range than any mounted on Soviet tanks.

When the new tanks have been assimilated into the army and those now in service turned over to the reserves, the West Germans will have almost 5,000 tanks. Britain has 900 first-line tanks, the only ones in Europe comparable to those fielded by West Germany. The United States hopes to begin deployment of its new tank late next year or early in 1981.

The difference between the West German program and what U.S. officers call American "gestures" toward modernization is that West Germany has provided funds for most of it and the weapons are moving to units.

Anti-tank missile systems are also being strengthened — a fivefold in-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

In Address at UN

Vance Gives Assurances On Rights of Palestinians

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 24 (AP) — The United States gave assurances at the United Nations today that it intends to protect "the legitimate rights" of the Palestinian people in any Middle East settlement.

In a major policy speech, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance also called for preserving Lebanon's integrity. He said a shaky cease-fire must be built up to a broader truce.

Hours before he spoke, Israeli and Syrian planes engaged in a dogfight over Lebanon and two to four Syrian jets were reported shot down. Last Thursday, Damascus Radio reported that Syrian jets had driven off Israeli aircraft flying over southern Lebanon.

The United States and other countries have become increasingly critical of Israel's military activity in Lebanon, but Israel has vowed to continue its policy of striking Palestinian guerrilla bases in southern Lebanon.

The annual U.S. statement to the UN General Assembly appealed for international cooperation, particularly in sharing oil and other resources. Mr. Vance said the oil producers must understand that there is a limit to what consuming nations can pay. But he also accepted high prices as inevitable.

"We accept the fact that that oil prices must reflect not only the strength of demand, but also the long-term scarcity of supply," Mr. Vance said.

The Middle East and southern Africa are the two regions where Mr. Vance saw the greatest danger of war. In fact, he said, their future might depend on decisions made in the next few months.

Proclaiming an overall settlement as the U.S. goal, Mr. Vance called on the Palestinians, Jordan and Syria to join the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks.

"The Palestinian question must be resolved in all of its aspects," he told the assembly, where support for the Palestinians is strong and Israel is regularly accused of racism and aggression.

"We know that an ultimate settle-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

EMS Approves 2% Rise

Currency Markets Settle After Mark's Revaluation

LONDON, Sept. 24 (NYT) — European currency markets settled down today after Common Market finance ministers announced a 2-percent increase in the value of the Deutsche mark.

The revaluation, which is the first realignment of currency values in the six-month-old European Monetary System, was announced following a secret 15-hour meeting of European finance ministers and central bankers in Brussels.

In a communique after the meeting early today, the group said that the move was necessitated by "tensions on the foreign exchange markets, caused by the movements of currencies outside the EMS" and added, "Cooperation with the monetary authorities of third countries will be combined and strengthened."

No specific currency was mentioned, but the dollar has shown sharp weakness in recent trading session.

Erik Hoffmeyer, chairman of the Danish central bank, said that West Germany had called the meeting because the West German central bank had been forced in the last two or three weeks to buy dollars "very heavily" and thus support the U.S. currency, Reuters reported. Mr. Hoffmeyer added that the buying had caused an unacceptably large increase in the German money supply.

Under the realignment, the value of the mark will be increased by 2 percent against all EMS currencies except the Danish krone. Denmark devalued its currency by 3 percent against all its partners, making a 5 percent change against the Deutsche mark involved. The move took effect with the opening of trading today.

Other currencies involved are the French and Belgian francs, the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Israel Downs 4 Syrian MiGs in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Sept. 24 (AP) — Israeli fighter planes, including the advanced U.S.-made F-15, battled with Syrian jets in a dogfight south of Beirut today, shooting down four Syrian MiG-21s.

A Syrian military communique said that two Israeli fighters were hit. The Israeli military command said in Tel Aviv that all its planes returned safely to base.

Two of the Syrian jets were seen to crash in flames near Beirut International Airport. Their pilots parachuted to safety, Lebanese government sources said. The other two MiGs reportedly went down in nearby mountains.

Syria charged that the Israeli jets attacked civilian camps south of Beirut. A military communique said in Damascus: "Our jets confronted them, and a dogfight followed. Two Israeli jets were hit and the remaining jets fled. We had four jets hit, while the remaining planes returned to base safely."

This was the second dogfight between the two countries in four days. It came as the United States and other countries grow increasingly critical of Israeli strikes against Palestinian guerrilla bases in Lebanon.

Washington has also complained to the Israelis about the use of U.S.-made warplanes in Lebanon, saying this violates agreements under which the aircraft were provided for defensive purposes only. Israel has said that its operations are pre-emptive strikes to defend against Palestinian attacks.

The Israeli command said that its jets, including F-15s, were on a surveillance mission over Palestinian guerrilla bases when they were attacked by Syrian planes.

Lebanese government sources said that the Israeli jets first flew over Beirut airport and the nearby Sabra refugee camp, which houses the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Syrians intercepted them as they flew away to the east across the mountains, the sources said. The Israelis flew back westward, and the dogfight occurred over foothills near the airport.

Tribunal Set Up In Afghanistan

MOSCOW, Sept. 24 (AP) — Afghanistan's Marxist regime has announced the establishment of an Extraordinary Revolutionary Tribunal whose goal will be to "strengthen law and order" and guarantee democratic freedom, Tass reported today from Kabul.

The Soviet report quoted Afghanistan's official news service, Bakhtar. There were no further details in the Tass dispatch.

lona Lawyers Receive to, List of Questions

By Nicholas Gage

ept. 24 (NYT) — A pho- a haggard Michele Sin- a list of 10 questions financial dealings have ed by his lawyers here in stmarked in New York sing the belief among ment authorities that he en kidnapped.

ng financier's picture is photographs of former lo Moro that were sent appers last year before im. It shows Mr. Sindo- shirt sleeves, looking he was before his dis- e, his hands clasped seat- hair with a large placard against his chest bearing lettered words: *"Il giusto lo faremo noi"* ("The fair e done by us").

ndona was to have to gone New York City on Sept. rges of fraud relating to se of the Franklin Nation- n Long Island, which he . He has been charged in Italy with illegally diverting $225 million from his banks to companies he controls in other countries.

Most law enforcement officials here and in the United States initially speculated that he arranged his own disappearance to avoid trial. He was reported missing Aug. 2 from the Pierre Hotel on Fifth Avenue in New York City, where he lived.

The picture and the 10 questions were received by Rodolfo Guzzi, Mr. Sindona's principal attorney in Rome. The questions are handwritten in Italian and signed "all written by me on precise orders, Sindona."

They say that Mr. Guzzi and three other Sindona lawyers — Agostino Gambino, Michele Strina and Federico Sordillo — may be called by the kidnappers and must be prepared to answer "everything" within 10 minutes.

Pointed Queries

The letter warns that, although the lawyers may tell the police everything, the telephone calls must not be recorded "on pain of Sindona's life."

The lawyers would not comment on how they would respond to the demands.

The 10 questions are designed to elicit detailed information, including bank account numbers, about allegedly illegal financial dealings involving Mr. Sindona and his banks that would embarrass Italy's major political parties and figures, the Vatican and some of the country's most important businessmen and financial institutions.

The implication of the letter and the slogan in the photograph of Mr. Sindona is that his dealings with highly placed figures would not have been revealed in the courts of either Italy or the United States.

The nature of the questions and Mr. Sindona's appearance in the photograph seem to support his family's contention that he was kidnapped by leftist radicals who identified themselves in a phone call to Mr. Guzzi on Sept. 3 as the Proletarian Committee of Subversion for Better Justice.

Italian authorities give the kidnapping theory more credence as a result of the questions and the photograph, but they are not completely convinced.

ers Attack er Center in Salvador

SALVADOR, Sept. 24 At least three persons, all e residents of the United re killed in a raid by an two dozen men yesterday overnment compound of Carlos Humberto Rom- rities said.

s said after autopsies on men that two were Salva- m the town of Santa Ana, outheast of here, who had ving that they were resi- San Francisco. Reports the third man was a U.S. o from San Francisco.

said the raiders attacked a nstruction center on the f the presidential palace ru San Salvador. There official word on the ns of Gen. Romero.

said the attack lasted "a minutes." A spokesman U.S. Embassy said details ult to obtain. "All we are grabbing bits and pieces."

Somoza Simmers, U.S. Puts Heat on Paraguay

By Charles A. Krause

ASUNCION, Paraguay (WP) — When Robert White, the engaging, clever and somewhat mischievous U.S. ambassador to Paraguay, returned here last week after a two-month home leave, he found a change in his neighborhood.

A Paraguayan journalist who met Mr. White's plane at Presidente Alfredo Stroessner International Airport asked him what he thought of the arrival of former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza, who took up residence in Asuncion on Aug. 19. Mr. White laughed. "Well," he said, "I think it is a bilateral problem between Paraguay and Nicaragua. It has nothing to do with the United States."

In fact, as Mr. White well knows, Gen. Somoza's presence in Asuncion has a lot to do with the United States. It means, for one thing, that Nicaragua's former dictator is no longer in Miami, which lets the Carter administration off the hook as to deciding whether to extradite him. Unintentionally, Paraguay's President Alfredo Stroessner has helped Mr. Carter by giving Gen. Somoza refuge.

Neither Mr. Carter nor Bob White, well-known for his outspoken stand on human rights, plans to return the favor. Gen. Somoza's presence in Asuncion has reinforced Gen. Stroessner's image as Latin America's last old-style dictator. This suits the Carter administration's policy on Paraguay, which is to prepare the ground and perhaps hasten the day for the dictator's replacement by a more open, less corrupt and less repressive government.

Well-Placed Pokes

On his return last week, Mr. White was asked if he had any new or special instructions from the State Department. "No," was his cheerful reply. The implication: He will continue taking well-placed pokes at the more obvious deficiencies of the 25-year-old Stroessner government.

Gen. Stroessner is anathema to liberals and supporters of democracy in Washington and throughout Latin America. He runs a dictatorship that claims to be a democracy because Gen. Stroessner goes to the trouble of being technically re-elected every five years, and has his Congress pass laws.

One of them makes it a crime to "insult" the president, members of his government or the military. This discourages criticism. Domingo Laino, a leading democratic opponent of Gen. Stroessner, was arrested recently, and languished in jail without charges for several days because he had dared to suggest that Joao Figueiredo, the president of Brazil, refused to meet the Paraguayan president last month. If he is charged and found guilty, Mr. Laino could be sentenced to from one to six years in jail.

The law does not apply to diplomats, and Ambassador White has been quite outspoken in his defense of human rights in Paraguay. Needless to say, he is not Gen. Stroessner's idea of what a U.S. envoy should be. The President has complained that the ambassador is responsible for worsening relations between Asuncion and Washington. Mr. White does not disguise his personal belief that human rights should be respected.

AP

Gen. Anastasio Somoza

Mr. White said he was "just delighted to be back in Asuncion after a two-month absence." Gen. Somoza does not appear to be quite so happy to be in Asuncion after a two-month absence from Nicaragua. Those who have talked to him say he is frustrated, confused and blaming everyone and everything for his defeat — everyone except himself.

He has publicly called President Carter "a bastard," in an interview with the West German magazine Der Stern, and has blamed international communism, the Palestine Liberation organization, Cuba and a weak-kneed U.S. government for the victory of the Sandinista guerrillas.

He has told some visitors privately that he is determined to see the Sandinistas overthrown, although he said he does not think it will be possible for him to return as head of state. Informed sources say he has advised Gen. Stroessner and his ministers to stand firm and not give in to U.S. pressure for reform.

Meanwhile, he is living in splendid isolation in a big mansion down the street from the U.S. Embassy, emerging only occasionally for dinner. He is not allowed to receive reporters, even those he would like to see, without the Paraguayan government's permission — which has been infrequently granted, except during the first week after he arrived.

Somoza's Money

Gen. Stroessner and Gen. Somoza are both anti-Communists of the old cold-war school, which is to say that they were friends of successive U.S. administrations that automatically supported any Latin American dictator who said he was against communism. But many informed Paraguayans say they think that the real reason Gen. Stroessner let Gen. Somoza in was his money.

Asked at his sole press conference whether he planned to buy land or pursue other investment interests in Paraguay, Gen. Somoza made it clear that investing here is not what he wants to do with his fortune. "If the Paraguayan authorities think I have to, I will," he said — not exactly the most enthusiastic of responses.

Dinora Sampson, Gen. Somoza's mistress, takes care of day-to-day business, including the shopping. When she arrived at a supermarket here recently, the owners immediately closed it so that she could be alone among the fruit and vegetables. They were not disappointed. Tacho (Gen. Somoza) may not be worth hundreds of millions, as has been said and as he has denied, but it is clear that he will not soon starve. Dinora, the supermarket owners reported gleefully, spent a cool $12,000 on her stroll up and down the supermarket aisles.

Bokassa Flies From France To Asylum in Ivory Coast

From Agency Dispatches

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, Sept. 24 — Deposed Central African dictator Jean Bedel Bokassa flew to this West African country today and was granted political asylum, four days after his ouster.

The new president, David Dacko, announced in Bangui that he would demand Mr. Bokassa's extradition from the Ivory Coast as a "common criminal . . . who killed, raped, and pillaged the state." Mr. Dacko said that under treaties with the Ivory Coast, the extradition "should not pose any problems."

Mr. Dacko said he planned to establish relations with South Africa.

The former Emperor Bokassa I flew here from France aboard a French military aircraft after spending 56 hours at an air base at Evreux, west of Paris. The French refused to let him disembark while they looked for a country that would take him. After he arrived here, the ruling party of the Ivory Coast announced that asylum had been granted.

Mr. Bokassa, who ruled the Central African Empire for 14 years, was overthrown in a bloodless, French-backed coup Thursday by Mr. Dacko, 49, a former president. On Friday Mr. Bokasso flew with 26 associates from Libya, where he was visiting when he was deposed, to France. The fugitive former emperor left France last night.

Mr. Dacko today denied Bangui radio reports that he had condemned Mr. Bokassa to death. The radio had been repeating every hour that Mr. Dacko had sentenced Mr. Bokassa to die. Proclamations of the death sentence had been prepared for posting around the city.

"I didn't say that," Mr. Dacko said at his third news conference in four days. Officials said he apparently had second thoughts.

"I for one will maintain relations with South Africa," Mr. Dacko also said. "But instead of doing it cynically and on the sly, I will establish relations with South Africa officially."

He said that if South Africa was the best-placed country to develop Central Africa's diamond and uranium resources, there was no reason why he should not establish relations. Asked when such relations would be established, he replied, "I am just waiting for the appointment of a foreign minister," and "I am ready to do it now."

Major Break

He said that he favors relations with Israel as well, but only after consultation with other African countries.

The Central African Empire under Mr. Bokassa long maintained de facto ties with South Africa, but only Malawi in black Africa has official diplomatic relations. Mr. Dacko's statement represented a major break with established African policies.

He said that if the French troops who flew here in connection with the change of regime were needed to maintain order, "I am prepared to keep them here for 10 years." There are now more than 1,000 French troops in the country.

Come to the flavor of Marlboro

Marlboro, the number one selling cigarette in the world.

Threatens to Resign if Pledge Is Not Given

Iranian Oil Chief Demands Support From Khomeini

By Sajid Rizvi

TEHRAN, Sept. 24 (UPI) — The chief of Iran's state-owned oil company threatened today to resign unless he is given a guarantee of support from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in his management of the oil industry.

"I have not resigned," Hassan Nazih, chairman and managing director of the National Iranian Oil Co. said. "But I cannot continue unless I get a clear-cut guarantee of support."

Mr. Nazih's threat followed a state radio broadcast which quoted Ayatollah Khomeini's son-in-law and oil troubleshooter as saying Mr. Nazih did not enjoy confidence of the 79-year-old Islamic leader.

The radio announcement contrasted with Premier Mehdi Bazargan's assertion on Saturday that Ayatollah Khomeini had told him that Mr. Nazih could stay.

The controversy erupted amid speculation that Mr. Nazih, a critic of the Islamic clergy, might be replaced in his post by a religious leader as part of the Islamic regime's efforts to purge leftist and secular employees from the oil industry, the chief source of Iran's foreign revenue.

Mr. Nazih, 58, was a human rights activist before the shah was overthrown in February. He is president of Iran's bar association, a key secular pressure group.

Mr. Nazih said that oil company employees at the company's central building had gone on strike demanding that he remain on his post.

"But I have repeatedly requested NIOC emloyees not to strike. I am opposed to strikes and I hope they will not go on strike," Mr. Nazih said.

Hojjatoleslam Shahabuddin Eshraqi, Ayatollah Khomeini's son-in-law and special investigator for the oil industry, told the state radio today that Ayatollah Khomeini "has confidence in Bazargan but not in Hassan Nazih."

But Mr. Bazargan, in remarks that were published today, said that Ayatollah Khomeini had told him, "Nazih can stay in his job. I have confidence in him and you."

It is not clear what effect the controversy will have on production of crude oil. Production is averaging 3.5 million barrels a day, oil officials said last week. But an average figure for offshore oilfields has not been mentioned for several weeks.

In Tehran today, a firing squad executed three of the shah's former senators, one of them the former ruler's doctor.

Markets Settle After Mark Is Revalued

(Continued from Page 1)

Dutch guilder, the Italian lira and the Irish pound. Britain, although a member of the Common Market, has not fully joined the European Monetary System, and the British pound floats freely against the mark and other currencies of the monetary system.

A week ago, finance ministers of the Common Market completed a review of the system's first six months of operation by declaring that its existing exchange rates were realistic and did not need adjustment.

The dollar, under heavy pressure late last week, made a modest recovery of about one-fifth of a cent in London against the mark as some operators unwound positions built up ahead of what had been regarded as the inevitable revaluation.

"Everybody had been waiting for it," said one trader here. "It's just a question of whether you got your sums right and whether you picked the right weekend."

For weeks the mark had been straining against its permitted European Monetary System ceiling before heavy dollar sales tumbled the American currency below the psychologically important 1.80 (55 1/4 cent) level to close Friday at 1.7645 (56 2/8 cents). Today's close was 60 points higher at 1.7705 marks to the dollar.

The dominant opinion, however, was that it was just a matter of time before the dollar would be sliding again against many currencies, perhaps forcing another series of moves to support it. "Market sentiment, frankly, is not in favor of the dollar," said one merchant banker. "The revaluation stabilized things temporarily but how long it's going to last I don't know."

With the United States headed into what may be a severe recession, there is hope that the dollar may bounce back next year as the balance of payments moves toward equilibrium.

Today, however, dealers were awaiting several U.S. economic statistics to be published during the next week — consumer prices, trade, producer prices and leading indicators — without much optimism.

They also said that most positions in the mark were being retained in the expectation that it would start climbing again in the absence of central bank selling to restrain it. Two percent was not much of a revaluation in a period of unsettled markets, they said.

Bankers, some of whom had thought that the heavy dollar sales last week caught the Federal Reserve by surprise, seemed today to have concluded instead that there was a conscious decision not to fight them.

Gold, meanwhile, rebounded from profit-taking on Friday and spurted to $380.40 an ounce at one point before closing at $378.75, up $9.25.

In recent weeks, speculators have been moving funds out of dollars and into marks, betting on a mark revaluation. This has encouraged the Federal Reserve to increase U.S. interest rates to stem the currency outflow.

Although the high U.S. inflation rate is the main reason for the recent rapid rise in interest rates, the speculative outflow of dollars into marks has been an additional factor in the Federal Reserve's calculations, officials here say.

United Press International

Workers lower a metal bell into the Bay of Campeche c Ciudad del Carmen, Mexico, in operation, called Proje Sombrero, to cap oil well. About 84 million gallons of have spilled into the bay since the well's blowout in Jun

Mexico Hopes 125-Ton Steel Con Will Succeed in Capping Oil Wel

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 24 (AP) — Mexican oil workers hope finish capping the Ixtoc 1 oil well today after lowering a 125-t steel cone into place over the gusher that has fouled Gulf Co beaches from Mexico to southern Texas.

The operation, aimed at reducing the flow of oil and natural g by 85 percent, was halted by darkness yesterday. A team of 3 technicians, divers and engineers from the Mexican state oil mono oly Pemex had worked for a dozen hours yesterday to lower the 3 foot-by-69-foot cone onto the underwater superstructure over t well.

"The cone is in place on the structure and [today] we will rotate 90 degress to put it over the mouth of the well," said Jose Garc Luna, a Pemex engineer. A company spokesman said the tea hoped to complete its work by the end of the day.

"The purpose of the cone is not to plug the well, but to turn it in a producing well" until it can be closed, said a Pemex spokesman Mexico City. "Fifteen percent will still possibly spill into the oce and have to be collected."

2 Soviet Skaters Ask Swiss for Political Asylum

BERN, Sept. 24 (UPI) — Former Soviet Olympic and world champion ice skaters Oleg Protopopov and Ludmila Belousova have asked for political asylum in Switzerland, the Swiss Justice Ministry announced today.

Ministry spokesman Ulrich Hubacher said the skaters, Olympic gold medal winners in 1964 and 1968, requested asylum last week. "This request is now under consideration by the government," Mr. Hubacher said. Government sources said it is likely the asylum request will be granted.

Officials said the two skaters are in hiding pending a decision on their asylum request.

Mr. Protopopov and Miss Belousova had been on a tour of Europe with their own ice show.

Rhodesia Guerrillas Agree To Weighted White Ballot

(Continued from Page 1)

als that sharply reduced the ability of the 230,000 whites to control the government.

Looming in the next two weeks are rightist efforts in the U.S. Congress and at the British Conservative Party conference to try to lift economic sanctions against Bishop Muzorewa's government. The front could hardly afford to remain intransigent over the constitution with Bishop muzorewa demanding to know what more the world wanted of him after agreeing to the reduction in white rights.

The two moves mean that for the first time in the conference, which entered its third week today, both sides have shifted toward the middle ground stance held by the British and away from long deadlocked constitutional positions.

British spokesman Nicholas Fenn said that his government welcomes the Patriotic Front move and described it as significant progress.

A British source predicted that it would be possible to obtain agreement on the overall conference by the time the Conservative conference starts Oct. 9. The source warily estimated that, at the current pace, perhaps the halfway point of the conference had been reached. Britain has set no deadlines but its Parliament faces one of its own Nov. 15 when it must decide whether to renew sanctions.

No Illusions

The negotiations "are definitely on the upswing," the source said. Lacing his remarks with a caution developed over countless past failures on the issue, he added: "We are beginning to establish the sort of momentum that can lead up to significant developments."

However, he continued, "No one is under any illusions. The transitional arrangements will be the most difficult part of the conference."

What the Patriotic Front did today was to present a complex amendment, with two alternatives, to proposals for the legislature in its draft constitution. Both alternatives call for 96 black and 24 white seats, unlike its original draft which did not allocate seats on the basis of race.

In its preferred alternative, all eligible voters would vote for the black seats and blacks would join with whites in voting for nine of the 24 white seats. In the other alternative, there would be separate white and black rolls to elect members of the two races.

Paisley Prods Pope: Excommunicate IRA

MILAN, Sept. 24 (UPI) — Protestant extremist leader the Rev. Ian Paisley has told a leading Italian newspaper that Pope John Paul II must excommunicate Irish Republican Army militants before he can be welcome in Northern Ireland.

"We don't want the pope in our Ulster. It was the Dubliners who invited him," Mr. Paisley is quoted as saying in a long interview scheduled for publication in Sunday's editions of Milan's Corriere della Sera. "If the pope wants to show goodwill to resolve the problems that torment Northern Ireland, he must first use the weapon of excommunication against the militants in the IRA, something he will probably never do." The pope flies to Ireland Saturday.

U.S. Gives Assurances

(Continued from Page 1)

ment must address the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," Mr. Vance said. So far, the United States has not succeeded in drawing Jordan, Syria or Palestinians into the peace talks.

Before addressing the assembly, Mr. Vance met with Jordan's King Hussein. In a meeting yesterday with the Rev. Jesse Jackson, a black civil rights leader bound for the Middle East, the king insisted that Israel agree to withdraw to its pre-1967 war borders.

Mr. Vance said Lebanon's integrity was also essential to peace in the region. "Lebanon has suffered all too much," he said.

In southern Africa, Mr. Vance found hope for peace in the British-run negotiations on Zimbabwe Rhodesia. He said a fair constitution and new elections "could end the deepening agony of war." He called for combining "true majority rule" with "essential minority rights," but provided no detailed U.S. position.

Mr. Vance was to meet tonight with Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary who has been overseeing the London talks. Britain is sponsoring the talks to try to forge an agreement between the black-white coalition that runs the breakaway British colony, and Patriotic Front guerrillas who oppose the government, saying it is a facade for continued white minority rule.

Bonn Sets Arms Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

crease, including 2,500 missiles with a range of more than 2,000 yards, 350 U.S.-made anti-tank weapons with a range of more than 3,000 yards and 500 with range of more than 4,000 yards, some of which will be mounted on 200 new helicopters.

Mr. Schnell commented that when the program was completed West Germany would have 100,000 anti-tank missiles.

The Defense Ministry is also planning an additional 400 armored fighting vehicles to support the tanks.

Anti-aircraft protection for the ground forces will be supplied by 430 fighting vehicles, each armed with two guns, and 400 anti-aircraft launchers will be added to the arsenal. Improved U.S. surface-to-surface missiles will be installed, as will a new 155-mm howitzer, the product of West German, British and Italian research and development.

Two hundred and ten Tornado planes, the principal new weapons system for the air force, will be deployed early in the next decade. The Tornado, also the result of West German-British-Italian cooperation, will replace the U.S. F-104, enhancing the air force's effectiveness against ground targets. Another aircraft to be deployed early in the next decade is the Alpha, which will replace the Fiat G-91.

The navy must defend the Baltic coast and the North Sea maritime routes, which carry two-thirds of vital West German imports. Procurement has been accelerated as the Soviet squadrons in the Baltic have shown increasing boldness. In addition, the three services have combined to improve the Baltic fortifications.

U.K. Official to Visit 3 Nations in Mideast

LONDON, Sept. 24 (Reuters) — Britain's Conservative government is sending a minister of state to visit Syria, Lebanon and Jordan next month, the Foreign Office said today.

Douglas Hurd will be the first Conservative minister to visit the three countries since the government came to power last May.

Unesco's Director Seen At Heart of Controversy

(Continued from Page 1)

gram preserves natural sites with scientifically valuable ecosystems.

Unesco has received high praise for its scientific activities — intergovernmental work in fields like oceanography, international centers assembling researchers and teachers in subjects from theoretical physics or microbiology to museological training. Unesco publishes books, runs networks to exchange sociological and scientific data, organizes international agreements on matters like copyright protection or diploma recognition.

But these are well-established programs, and many observers worry about where the organization is going. Prof. Richard Hoggart, a British author, who resigned as an assistant director general in 1975, was blunt in his recent book on Unesco, "It is a sick organization."

He said that Unesco's intellectual force has dropped in the 1970s, exposing the organization to the temptation of playing politics to cover its intellectual inadequacy.

Unesco's 146 members states devoted much of their last meeting to a special agenda on the new international economic order, the arms race, racism, colonialism and human rights and peace. "Peace is the word that generates the most humbug in Unesco," Prof. Hoggart said.

Among recent political issues, the most explosive was Unesco's bid for a controversial charter to regularize the mass media.

This politicization — at the expense of tangible work in education, science or culture — has alienated many Western universities, research institutes and professional associations, Prof. Hoggart said.

Lot of Control

Mr. M'Bow said that a majority of Unesco's member states wants these debates and he is simply following their guidance. But Unesco insiders say that he has a lot of control over Unesco's meetings where the secretariat heavily influences the organization's agenda and resolutions.

Under Mr. M'Bow's leadership, the most visible result of five years of reforms is a trend to replace Western staff members with officials from developing countries. Mr. M'Bow said that Unesco's new role requires this shift.

But many Unesco veterans find it unrealistic and complain that they must accept staff people of inadequate ability from developing countries.

M'Bow aides say that much Third World recruitment is for low-ranking posts, but diplomats worry about the erosion of Western influence in policy-making positions. In mid-1977, U.S. citizens held only 7 out of 71 managerial posts at Unesco; today, Americans fill even fewer: 6 out of 82 policy-making posts.

Widely Respected

Despite doubts about some of his policies, Mr. M'Bow is widely respected. He is an effective diplomat and personally led the way out of the impasse pitting Unesco against Israel (and the United States), U.S. diplomats say, after the organization voted sanctions against Israel in 1974.

By convincing African member states not to align themselves with the Arab countries on the issue, he put together the so-called Nairobi compromise, restoring Israel's full-fledged membership in 1976.

Often, he undertakes unpublicized personal diplomacy — notably on human rights cases. Mr. M'Bow's discreet personal intervention has saved the lives of 75 intellectuals, according to a secret list seen by top Unesco officials. But aides refused to divulge case cause Mr. M'Bow feels discreti essential.

Although Mr. M'Bow trave official business more than hai time, he reportedly refuses to gate authority.

As a result, Unesco has mai ment problems which, officials worry its main contributors. U.S. Congress' investigative ser the General Accounting Offic ported this month that Unesc been the leader among UN age in adopting good theories of agement. But in practice, the said, "progress toward these go slow." The report chided Ui for failing to adopt well-define jectives and in some cases kno ly duplicating other UN progr

Despite economy claims, GAO said, Unesco has the U Nations's fastest growing budg 7 percent in real terms - and spending a growing part of i come on overheads.

Unesco overspent by near million last year because the b office removed a computer control — designed to pr budget overruns — in order t mit further spending, accordi the last external audit. The ext penditure which cannot be can will have to come out of next budget, the auditor said.

Indirectly admitting that lems exist, Mr. M'Bow said 1983 will be a year of no b growth while Unesco reflects methods.

Governments are suppose oversee Unesco, but Western ernments have neglected this, ing the director-general alone i seat of effective power, officials

A European ambassador plained his problems: "I'm schizophrenic position. If I tel director-general that one of suggestions or reports is junk, he gets furious and I can't eve an appointment to see him for weeks. Meanwhile, my mir wants me to get a Unesco jol his nephew, or a Unesco me for a city who mayor is a key p cian in the government coalitio a Unesco grant to help reston president's pet monument."

His dilemma is clear. "If I'm sona non grata with Mr. M'Bo can't do the jobs which my go ment really expects of me."

The U.S. performance has particularly dismal, diplomats The GAO reported that U.S. gations are packed with politica pointees who damage U.S. pre Prof. Hoggart said that former ident Richard Nixon appointed successive U.S. representative Unesco's board of directors were "so ill-equipped that one c only ascribe their nomination gross ignorance or contemp Unesco's purposes."

The Carter administration trying to improve the quality U.S. participation in Unesco. U.S. mission to Unesco has beefed up. The new ambassador former president of Wellesley lege — Barbara Newell.

The thrust of the revived U.S terest is to try to improve the or ization's product so that benefic states will cool the politics to tect that quality.

For the moment, it is a truce, a meeting of minds. According M'Bow aide, "The organizatio too big to keep out politics. United States still has not lea to play the game."

The United States might not off aid entirely again, diplon say, because that gesture isolate But the trend of U.S. aid dep directly on Unesco's next steps. lomats say: In a sense, Unesc still on trial.

Next: Unesco's media controversy

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Associated Press

...ad spreads across area of downtown New York Sunday during rally sponsored by Musicians United for Safe Energy.

...00,000 Attend Anti-Nuclear Energy Demonstration in New York

...W YORK, Sept. 24 (NYT) ...learly 200,000 people gath... peacefully on the sands of ...attery Park landfill yester... the largest U.S. anti-nucle... ...y to date.

...e rally was one of about a ... against nuclear power held ...s the United States. In Ver... non, Vt., more than 130 demonstrators blocked the main gate of the Vermont Yankee nuclear plant during an attempt to disrupt the plant's annual refueling. An undetermined number of protesters were arrested on unspecified charges.

The New York crowd, dominated by young people, was drawn to the downtown site by a roster of famous speakers, including Jane Fonda, Tom Hayden and Ralph Nader, and by a program of rock music.

The rally culminated a week of benefit concerts here, organized by the Musicians United for Safe Energy, a nonprofit foundation.

"Two hundred thousand people, determined, alone can stop the nuclear industry," Mr. Nader said to the crowd. "Stopping atomic energy is practicing patriotism; stopping atomic energy is fighting cancer; stopping atomic energy is fighting inflation."

Link to IRA Military Wing

Irish-American Aid Unit Is Again Under Scrutiny

By Linda Charlton

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (NYT) — A warm Sunday afternoon in September, a bar on Manhattan's First Avenue: About 50 people are gathered in a back room, having paid $7.50 each for an "Irish brunch," with the proceeds going into cigar boxes tended by a trio of matrons whose lilting speech displays their Irish origins.

It was a fund-raising event for a U.S.-based association called the Irish Northern Aid Committee, familiarly known as Noraid.

Besides sausage and eggs, there were singers of Irish ballads, old and new, sentimental and martial. There was a speech by a woman who urged her listeners to remember that "Ireland is in a state of war."

There were cheers and applause and a raffle whose prizes included plaques that were said to be the handiwork of former prisoners of the British.

The scene was one that has been repeated, with minor variations, at similar gatherings around the city and the United States in the last 10 years.

Shock Waves

The recent murder of Lord Mountbatten by the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army generated shock waves of publicity that focused interest once again on Noraid, a group described by U.S. and Irish officials as the IRA's best-organized and most fervent ally in the United States. These officials regard Noraid as the terrorist group's channel to American guns and money.

The money collected at the Manhattan bar was later stuffed into white envelopes. From there, it would go to the Bronx, to Noraid's national headquarters, for transfer to Belfast, to an Irish Northern Aid office there. Specifically, it would go to a man named Joe Cahill, who is well known as a leader of the IRA's Provisional wing. Cahill has been convicted for the murder of a Belfast police officer and for gunrunning.

Noraid, now 10 years old, has never made any secret of its sympathies: It supports the IRA's Provisional wing. Indeed, in a 1973 advertisement, Noraid proclaimed itself to be "the only organization in America" that did so. It is the form of that support that has been in increasingly sharp dispute in the last few years.

Noraid states that its only aim is to provide financial assistance to the dependents of imprisoned Provisionals. Earlier, in 1973, when some believe the climate of opinion was more tolerant of violence, Noraid claimed that it gave financial assistance to "local defense committees who maintain defense patrols that protect innocent people from the violence of British imperialism."

There have long been suspicions, voiced with growing conviction and frequency, that Noraid's support for the IRA takes other forms. That its goal of supporting prisoners' families does indirectly bolster the IRA's military capability was acknowledged by 77-year-old Michael Flannery, one of Noraid's founders, when he said: "An IRA soldier freed from financial worries for his family is a better fighter."

But Noraid has been castigated publicly for playing a more direct role in the violence, most recently by Premier John Lynch of Ireland, who said: "If those who contribute believe that their money goes to support widows and orphans, let me make it clear that it goes to make widows and orphans."

A permit is required for the purchase of guns in New York State, so most of the guns shipped out of New York illicitly are purchased by IRA operatives or sympathizers out of state, particularly in the Middle West. There is believed to be a single "consolidator," an Irishman who travels under an alias, who makes the rounds every two weeks or so to collect guns from their purchasers.

Between 1973 and 1975, 12 cases of gunrunning were prosecuted by the federal government. The last major prosecution was in 1977, in Philadelphia.

The bulk of the IRA's military supplies, a source said, is purchased outside the United States, but often with American money raised by Noraid. "Noraid here in the United States does all the fund-raising for the IRA," the source said.

And money is far more convenient to transfer across the Atlantic than guns and explosives. Much of it, the source said, is sent via bank-to-bank transfer; for amounts under $10,000, banks are not required to report transactions.

Of the approximately 10,000 weapons seized in Northern Ireland since the sustained violence began in the early 1970s, about 2,300 were said to be of U.S. manufacture.

In the Philadelphia case, Daniel Cahalane and Neil Byrne, both officers of Noraid, were convicted of conspiracy and of aiding and abetting the illegal exportation of arms to Northern Ireland. Some 360 weapons, including Armalite semi-automatic rifles, and about 100,000 rounds of armor-piercing ammunition were said to have been involved.

In the 1977 ruling of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit affirming the convictions, Noraid was said to be "the center" of the IRA's "armament-purchase and transportation efforts."

"That's not true," said a Noraid spokesman, Martin Galvin, in a recent interview. "If some people, in addition to giving money for the families of Irish political prisoners, do things that are not consistent with the role and function of Irish Northern Aid and are prosecuted for that, I don't see why that should in any way impugn the people who are strictly working for the families of Irish political prisoners."

Mr. Galvin, 29, is an assistant district attorney in the Bronx. He said he saw no conflict "between supporting the genuine struggle for freedom in Ireland, where the law is used as a tool of British colonialism," and being a prosecutor charged with upholding the law in the United States.

U.S. Navy Sights 2 Refugee Boats

MANILA, Sept. 24 (UPI) — A U.S. Navy plane sighted two Vietnamese refugee boats in the South China Sea today and directed a merchant ship in rescuing one of them, bringing to 40 the number of such boats sighted by the Navy.

A Navy spokesman said the first boat was adrift about 200 nautical miles southeast of Ho Chi Minh City with about eight persons aboard.

The spokesman said the same plane sighted a 25-foot refugee boat about 20 nautical miles from the first.

...singer's Memoirs Begin With Nixon's First 4 Years

...Bernard Gwertzman

...INGTON, Sept. 24 (NYT) ...first excerpts from Henry ...'s memoirs were published ... and although they contain startling revelations, they do ...ne candid impressions of President Richard Nixon ...ese and Soviet leaders.

... magazine, which has ...he North American rights ...xcerpts from "Kissinger: ...use Years," in advance of ...uh's publication, issued a ... press release yesterday ...that, it says, summarizes the initial installment.

The period covered by this book ends with Mr. Nixon's first term in office, when Mr. Kissinger was still Mr. Nixon's national security adviser, in what amounted to competition with the secretary of state, William Rogers. Mr. Kissinger became secretary of state in September, 1973.

Time's excerpt's underscore Mr. Kissinger's well-known affection for Chinese leaders, with whom he secretly arranged the Nixon administration's opening to China in 1971-72, his distrust of the Russians, with whom he helped engineer the policy of detente, and his ambivalence toward Mr. Nixon, who allowed him to become the administration's chief architect of foreign policy, but with whom he was never very comfortable.

Of Mr. Nixon, Mr. Kissinger writes that "nothing is more askew than the popular image of Nixon as imperial president barking orders at cowed subordinates."

"Nixon hated to give direct orders," Mr. Kissinger wrote, "especially to those who might disagree with him. He rarely disciplined anybody; he would never face down a Cabinet member. When he met insubordination, he sought to accomplish his objective without the offender's being aware of it."

Admiration for Chinese

This produced "a fragmented administration in which under pressure almost every member looked out for himself," Mr. Kissinger said. "In the sense of isolation this produced in Mr. Nixon, and the lack of cohesion among his team, lay one of the root causes of Watergate."

Mr. Kissinger's admiration for Mao and Chou En-lai is well known and the excerpts underscore it.

"I have met no one, with the possible exception of Charles de Gaulle, who so distilled raw, concentrated will-power," Mr. Kissinger said of Mao. "He dominated the room, not by the pomp that in most states confers a degree of majesty on leaders, but by exuding in almost tangible form, the overwhelming drive to prevail."

Mr. Kissinger said that Chou was "one of the two or three most impressive men I have ever met."

Mr. Kissinger, in office, always compared Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, unfavorably with the Chinese, and the excerpts are consistent with that view.

Of Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Kissinger writes: "While his remarks were being translated he would restlessly bound up, walk around, engage in loud conversations with his colleagues or even leave the room without explanation and return."

"Negotiations with Brezhnev thus included the bizarre feature that he might disappear at any moment, or, while you were being most persuasive, he could be concentrating not on your remarks but on forcing food on you," Mr. Kissinger said.

Clash With Kremlin

The Nixon administration always regarded the behind-the-scenes solution of the "crisis" over a possible Soviet submarine base near Cienfuegos, Cuba, as a major accomplishment. Mr. Nixon, in his own memoirs published last year, went into it in detail and the Mr. Kissinger excerpts provide little additional information.

In the fall of 1970, the United States detected construction of a site on the Cuban coast to service nuclear submarines. This was regarded as a violation of the 1962 agreement against placing offensive weapons in Cuba.

After secret talks, and some leaks in the press, the matter was settled when the Russians halted their construction work.

"Rather than a dramatic confrontation on the order of 1962, we considered that quiet diplomacy was best suited to giving the U.S.S.R. an opportunity to withdraw without humiliation," Mr. Kissinger said.

...oi Expands ...bodian War, ...omats Say

...KOK, Sept. 24 (UPI) — ...has stepped up its military ... Cambodia and diplomat... ...s here said today that it ... that a major offensive ...errillas loyal to the ousted ...ot regime had begun.

...urces said that Vietnam's ...eastern Cambodia began ...e operations early this ...against Khmer Rouge ...he heaviest fighting, the ...said, was in easternmost ...g Cham province next to ...and in northern Kompong ...rovince, 136 kilometers ...hnom Penh.

...ficials said they fear both ...r of fighting into Thailand ...influx of hungry Cambo... ...gees fleeing across the ...

...also expanded its diplo... ...ensive. The Communist ...spaper Nhan Dan criti... ...verwhelming United Na... ...last week to seat the Pol ...tion. Vietnam's client re... ...barred from the United ...The recent vote on Cam... ...presentation was another ...action" by the UN. Nhan

Nuclear Blast Detected

HAGFORS, Sweden, Sept. 24 (UPI) — The Hagfors Observatory reported today it had recorded seismic signals that registered 6.5 on the Richter scale. The observatory said that it presumed the signals were from a nuclear explosion on the island of Novaja Zemla, northwestern Soviet Union.

Goebel: Picture of Bavarian shooting range (original at City-Museum)

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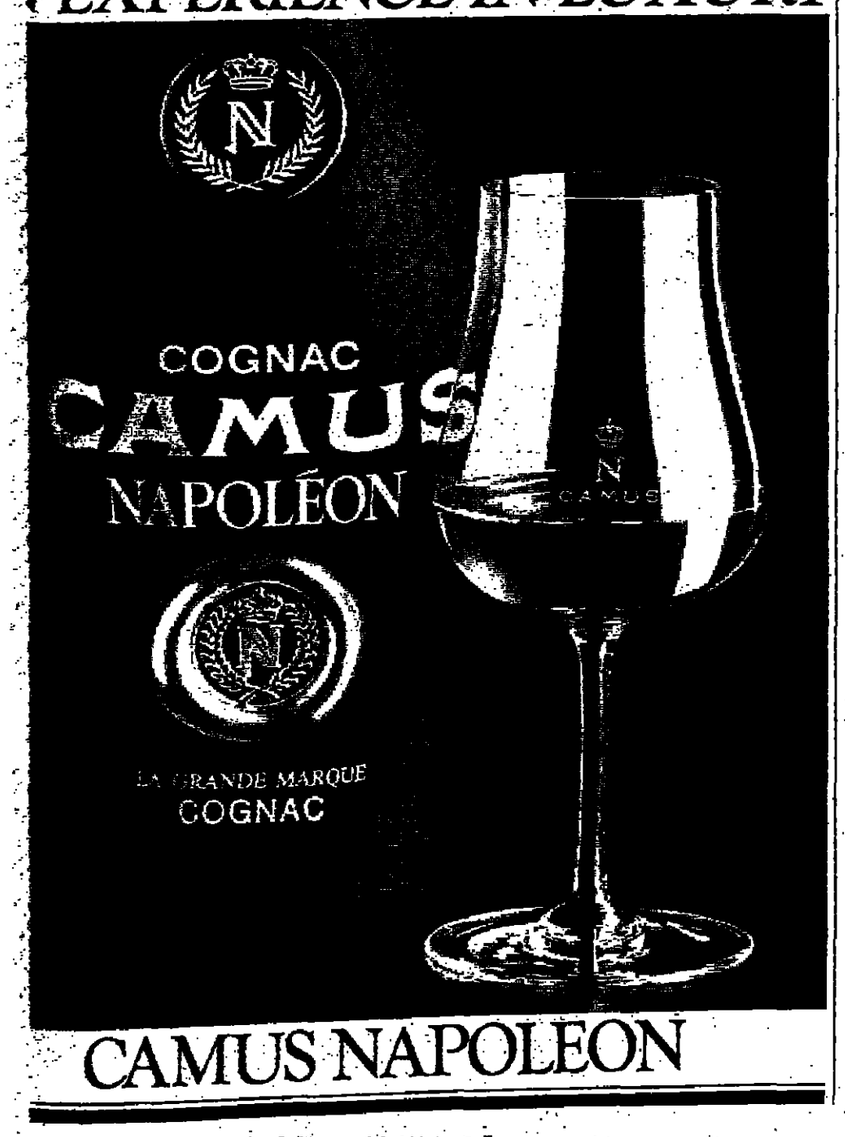


Loss of Enthusiasm for Curbs Seen

Carter Order Stirs Arms-Policy Doubts

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (NYT) — A White House directive on how to handle future negotiations with Moscow has led administration arms control experts to question whether the president is reducing his commitment to seek further constraints on Soviet and U.S. military forces.

The administration is caught up in a tough fight in the Senate over the new strategic arms limitation treaty and, in an effort to gain approval for the accord, Mr. Carter has promised to seek more far-reaching limits on nuclear forces during the next round of negotiations. However, officials report signs that the administration has lost much of its earlier enthusiasm.

One sign, according to officials, is a presidential directive circulated at high levels of the government earlier this month. The officials said the two-page memorandum, which was drafted by White House aides, stated that the United States should not enter into new negotiations until it was thoroughly satisfied that the talks would not harm existing military programs.

According to the officials, the directive requires that any new arms control proposal must conform to three criteria. It must be compatible with existing "defense and force posture goals," serve the foreign policy interests of Western countries while "restraining adversaries" and show that it would "limit arms competition and the likelihood of conflict."

Interpreting Decision

Several officials in the State Department and in the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency said the effect of the order, known as Presidential Decision 50, would be to deemphasize the role of arms negotiations in foreign policy.

The directive, they said, was prepared in such secrecy that George Seignious 2d, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, was not informed of its existence until an hour before it reached his desk. Normally, presidential directives dealing with foreign and military policy are preceded by debates in which different agencies are given an opportunity to register their views.

While Mr. Seignious evidently was not involved in preparing the directive, White House officials said that, in general, he supported its objectives. He could not be reached for comment.

The officials said the order had been drafted by aides to Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, and had been discussed with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and with Secretary of Defense Harold Brown on two different occasions.

While arms control experts are disturbed over the way that the decision was reached, some are also worried about what it means for the future conduct of negotiations. While it is too early to determine what the impact of the directive will be, the officials said, it could lead the United States to scale down its ambitions for the next round of the arms talks.

The directive, they added, could also be used to scuttle existing negotiations with the Soviet Union aimed at limiting conventional arms sales and ending all nuclear testing. By giving military considerations greater weight, the specialists said, the directive may enable the Defense Department, particularly the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to block negotiations that are perceived as threatening its interests.

Other officials, including Mr. Brzezinski's deputy, David Aaron, do not oppose the thrust of the directive. But they are known to believe that its timing could harm the chances for ratifying the arms treaty. The decision, it is suggested, could lead some senators to conclude that the administration is not satisfied with its own past arms control record.

Proponents of the directive deny that it was designed to impede further progress. While conceding that it could result in more lengthy examinations of future U.S. proposals, White House aides contend that it would also lead to better, less controversial accords.

The development reflects a feeling that President Carter's earlier agenda for arms control was too ambitious. Although he inherited the strategic arms talks and the negotiations on reducing troops in Central Europe from the Nixon administration, Mr. Carter, in 1977, took some initiatives, including talks on limiting naval forces, antisatellite systems and arms sales.

The negotiations on naval forces in the Indian Ocean have been suspended and the talks on arms sales as well as a comprehensive nuclear test ban have caused divisions within the government. The search for a new strategic arms treaty, meanwhile, turned out to be more difficult than expected.

The lack of progress in the various talks has led some observers, such as Leslie Gelb, former director of the State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, to say that "arms control has essentially failed."

4 Killed, 3 Wounded In Turkish Violence

ANKARA, Sept. 24 (AP) — Four persons were killed and three were wounded in incidents of suspected political violence today, police reported.

In Istanbul, two youths had a gun duel following a political argument. One of them died from wounds. The other youth and a child were wounded. In Malatya, in eastern Turkey, gunmen opened fire on two workers, killing one and wounding the other. Gunmen also killed a youth in Adana, in the south, and a grocery store owner in Samsun on the Black Sea coast.

United Press International

THREE SMILES — President Carter and Andrew Young, who resigned under fire last month as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, shake hands Sunday at the White House. The occasion was the swearing in of Donald McHenry, center, as Mr. Young's replacement.

Public Data Could Aid H-Bomb Builders

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (WP) — Informed scientists say that a controversial letter describing the making of a hydrogen bomb would be useful to relatively advanced countries such as India, South Africa and Israel, if they have the will to produce such a weapon.

The letter, which had been classified by the Department of Energy because the government said it contained sensitive information, probably would not be much use to less-developed countries in crossing the thermonuclear threshhold, according to nuclear-weapons scientists who have seen the 18-page letter on hydrogen-weapons technology.

The letter was written by California computer programmer Charles Hansen and published last week by three newspapers. The scientists said it contains clues that would help industrialized countries solve the complex technological problems involved in the making of a hydrogen bomb.

"It's a good road map to a hydrogen bomb," said Princeton University's Dr. Theodore Taylor, who once designed nuclear weapons at the Los Alamos laboratory in New Mexico. "If I said anything more than that about this letter, I'd be violating security."

Enormous Step

The letter is not sufficiently thorough and rich in details to help terrorists or poorly endowed nations build a hydrogen bomb, the scientists said, but it is detailed enough to assist a country like India to move from atomic to hydrogen bombs. That is an enormous step, the scientists emphasized. The explosive force of H-bombs ranges from one megaton (1 million tons of TNT equivalent) to 60 megatons.

"How to make atomic bombs has been declassified for years," Princeton's Dr. Taylor said. "Not so with hydrogen bombs. When it comes to hydrogen bombs, the less people know about how they work, the better it is."

$1-Billion Outlay

Scientists emphasize that to produce a hydrogen bomb, a country would need a large trained force of technologists. They also would need at least $1 billion to build power plants and factories to process the right kinds of uranium and light elements like tritium.

What worries nuclear-weapons scientists about the publication of the Hansen letter is that it contains the kinds of clues to hydrogen bomb design that a country like India would need to help it move from atomic to hydrogen status. "I've read Hansen's letter several times, and while he made some mistakes, there are things in there that are quite accurate," said Dr. George Rathjens of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who worked on the development of hydrogen bombs. "The letter gives enough important clues that it would be a big help to somebody like India."

Panel Asks Probe

U.S. Tests Found Errati In Security-Risk Staffin

By Norman Kempster

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 — When the CIA rejects the security clearance of a prospective employee, information produced by a lie-detector test is a factor three out of four times. But neither the Department of State nor the Department of Defense permits such tests of applicants, even for the most sensitive jobs.

The oversight subcommittee of the House Select Committee on Intelligence yesterday cited the contradictory rules governing the use of pre-employment polygraph (lie detector) examinations as an example of disarray in the system that controls access to the country's military and diplomatic secrets.

"Each agency goes off in its own direction," said Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., the subcommittee's chairman. "As a result, a person may be able to get a clearance from one agency while he would be denied the same clearance by another."

CIA Rejections

The panel decided to take a new look at security-clearance procedures of government intelligence agencies after the conviction last year of a CIA clerk, William Kampiles, on charges of selling spy-satellite secrets to the Russians. Kampiles, who was sentenced to 40 years in prison, had been cleared for the highest classification of secrets.

The resulting report concludes that "the screening process cannot presently meet uniform, high standards." It recommends that the administration consider establishing a single agency to handle background checks for all applicants for jobs requiring access to classified information.

Although the same law governs access to classified material throughout the government, application of the standards vary widely, the report said. The subcommittee found that 10 percent of all applicants for CIA jobs are rejected because they cannot qualify for the government's most sensitive security clearance. But only 0.5 percent of applicants for the highest security clearance are rejected by the Department of State.

Of the CIA applicants who were denied clearance, lie-detector tests were a factor in 75 percent of the cases.

Sometimes, the study found, there are wide differences in clearance criteria within a single agency. For instance, the National Security Agency, perhaps the most sensitive agency in the government because it deals with codes and code-breaking, requires all applicants for civilian jobs to take extensive polygraph tests. But it does not require such examinations for military personnel, on the theory that submission to a lie-detector test must be a voluntary act, and military assignments are not voluntary.

However, if military personnel retire and apply to remain on the security agency's payroll as civilians, they must submit to the polygraph test. Last year, 68 individuals did that. About 20 percent of these candidates failed, and information obtained through the polygraph "contributed to the decision" in almost all cases, the report said, co ing: "This means that 13 who already had access to SC sitive Compartmented Infon the highest classification] t the military clearance proce denied such access when NS cedures came into play."

Janitorial Jobs

The CIA requires a polygr amination for all prospecti ployees, the panel said, in applicants for clerical or ja jobs. Both military and civil ployees must take the tests. are given after all other part background check have bee pleted.

The NSA requires lie-dete aminations of all civilian jol cants as the first step in a c hensive background invest Pre-employment polygraph t generally prohibited by the I Intelligence Agency, the intel arm of the Army, Navy a Force, and by the Departm State.

The panel called for a th investigation of pre-empl polygraph policy.

The clearance procedure ther complicated by a seemi tradiction in two regulation erning FBI investigations, th mittee said. One statute requi FBI to inform agencies mak curity checks if an individu member of an organization t vocates the violent overthrow government. However, prese tice Department guidelines p FBI investigations of organiz except those that have actual lated or appear likely to viola eral law.

© Los Angeles Times

Earl Fitzwilli Dies; Acquire Title in Lawsu

WENTWORTH WOODH England, Sept. 24 (AP)—The of Earl Fitzwilliam, 75, wh awarded the U.S. Bronze S World War II, was announce urday.

William Thomas George worth-Fitzwilliam, the 10th Fitzwilliam, died here Frida earl acquired his title in 1952 lawsuit against his older b Toby. Their father, the 9th ea flouted Victorian tradition married an actress. Toby wa seven months before the ma and the High Court ruled th was illegitimate, awarding th to William.

Arseny Tishkov

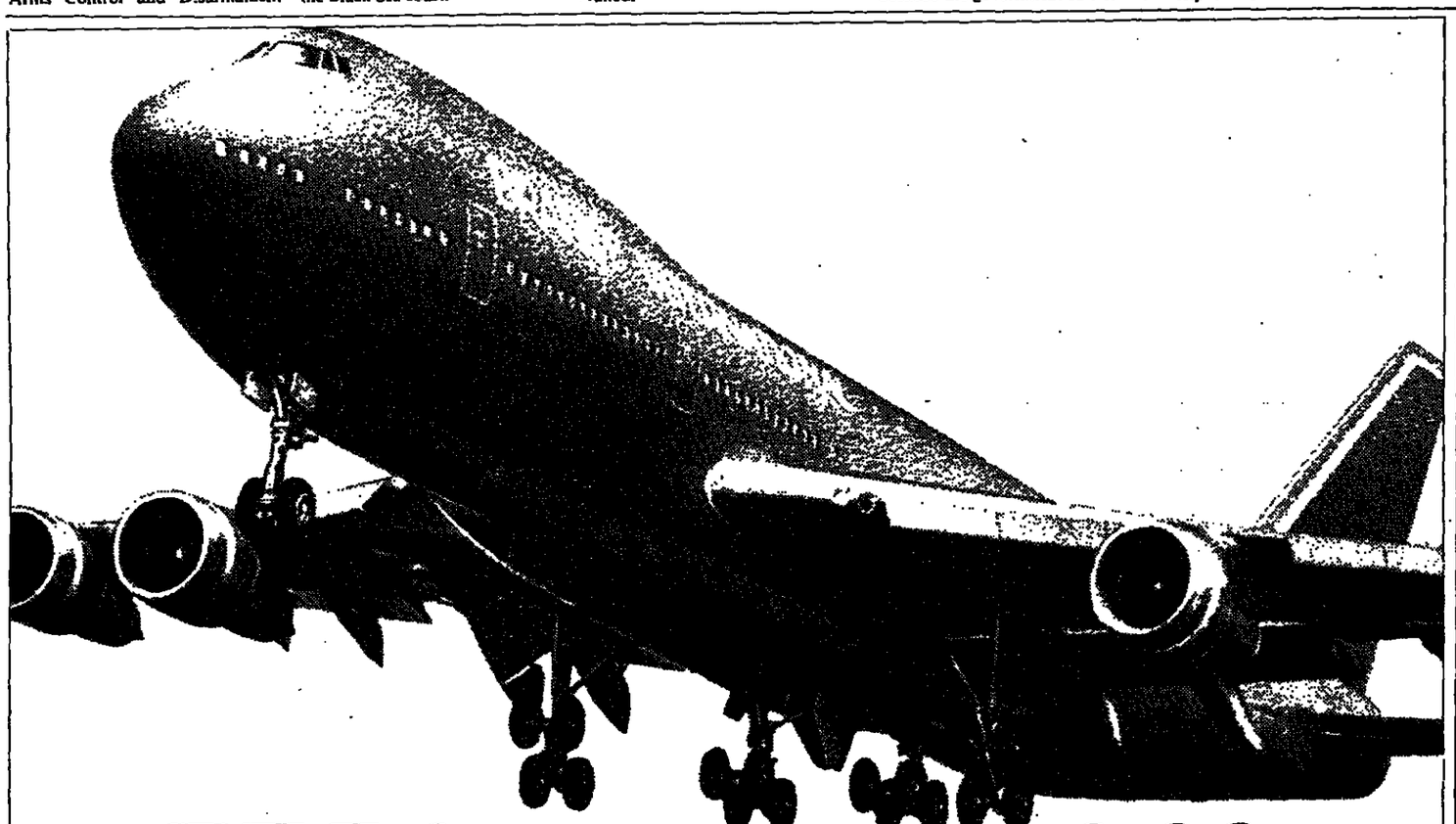
MOSCOW, Sept. 24 (UPI) seny Tishkov, 70, a retired major-general, has died after illness. Pravda reported yest He was 70. Mr. Tishkov had w in various Soviet security ag since 1935, and had been a m of the Communist Party since Pravda said.

Karel Jaros

VIENNA, Sept. 24 (AP) — Jaros, a legislator, historian close associate of deposed Cz lovak Communist Party lead exander Dubcek, has died in gue. Czechoslovak emigre s reported today.

China Premier to France

PARIS, Sept. 24 (AP) — Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng will visit France at the invitation of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing from Oct. 15 to 21, it was announced today.



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Young Director in Media Spotlight

edish Airline Cuts Fares to Earn Profit

By John Vinocur

HOLM (NYT) — For the that anyone can remem- country that has never re- ny great warmth for its akers, a young Swedish an has become a media

rizon, 38, the president of the Swedish domestic air- more than turn a money- mpany around. He became figure, appearing on televi- being widely quoted in the er cutting ticket prices in preaching an approach to siness in a time of rising he says "scares a lot of death."

everywhere you look in higher costs are an auto- se for raising prices, no hat it is you're selling," rizon said. "Whenever problem, the usual re- restrictions, tightening up ging higher prices. There's le that cutting prices will eck in every case, but I experience shows people mand, particularly in the ublic services, that other are attempted to deal with ems before there are price to the consumer."

rizon cut prices last No- three months after taking airline. His doctrine has d account, to a series of fares on the Swedish state nd half-price offers — and of up to 200 percent in — at hotel and rental-car s that are cooperating flyg.

sult has been to make of a miracle worker of zon in the public con- Sweden has always had businessmen, but the relaxed approach of Mr. whose wife worked as a ian Airlines System stew- til last spring, make him unusual.

He came to his post through a job as managing director of Vingresor, the country's biggest tour operator. During his first year at Vingresor, largely through vigorous marketing and reduction of fixed costs, he turned a $1.9-million loser into a $3.8-million profit maker.

When Mr. Carlzon took over Linjeflyg, the company had an annual loss of close to $4 million.

"I looked at things for three months," he said, "and concluded we couldn't find any more businessmen or government people to fly with us. I felt we'd never open up any new markets unless there was a real shock to get people interested. We needed more business to get out of the red, not higher prices, which would have been the stupid way out."

His decision to cut prices by up to 60 percent on all but a few flights ran contrary to the advice, he said, of U.S. consultants he had hired. Their experience in the United States was with reductions of 10 to 25 percent at Air California, Mohawk and Southwest and, according to Mr. Carlzon, the consultants told him he would lose more money because his increase in business would not make up for the size of his fare cuts.

But Mr. Carlzon believed that he had a strong hand to try drastically lower prices. First, he said, he had not sought the job. Rather, he had been pushed into it and would have quit if the board of directors had not approved his plan. Second, he said, cutting prices could be done immediately and without the approval of the Swedish civil aviation authority.

Mr. Carlzon increased his advertising budget fivefold and started calling his airline "Sweden's new domestic flight system." The personnel, routes and planes were the same, but the prices were very different.

The result has been an overall increase in passengers of 45 percent, with traffic on some flights increasing by 140 to 160 percent. The company will go into the black this year, Mr. Carlzon said, making at least $1.25 million.

"My success pushed the railway into cutting its fares," Mr. Carlzon said. "They had to do it, not only to keep traffic up, but because they would have seemed completely unresponsive to the public if they hadn't, once we had shown it was possible."

By European civil aviation standards, which are highly protectionist — a two-hour flight from Stockholm to London costs more than $300 one way — Mr. Carlzon's activities are almost heretical because they raise the question of why other fares are not reduced without answering it.

"I'm aware of the contradiction and I think the regular airlines would do well to regard our experience as a test for them," he said. "It shows that when you represent creativity and positive solutions, the public responds."

Mr. Carlzon went on television during the recent national election campaign to suggest that Sweden might do well to consider taking some risks in reducing its tax rates. The response in the press was remarkable, and many Swedes think the young businessman could have a political career.

in Region

en Again

Sept. 24 (UPI) — A mod- or shook the earthquake- l Umbria region of cen- today, causing panic but d injuries or damage. s said the tremor struck at with a force of 5 on the ale of intensity. he latest of more than 300 s following a major dnesday that leveled at en villages and killed five the region. Officials said homes were being sent to bria and neighboring egions to help house the 10,000 persons left home-

Rotterdam Court Suspends Retrial Of Accused Nazi

THE HAGUE, the Netherlands, Sept. 24 (AP) — Citing a report calling accused Nazi war criminal Pieter Menten "a mental and physical wreck," a Rotterdam court today suspended the retrial of the 80-year-old millionaire, a spokesman for the Justice Ministry said. Mr. Menten had been scheduled to go on trial on tomorrow.

The court announced its decision after studying three reports from two court-appointed psychiatrists and a physician. The spokesman said the decision to suspend the trial could be overturned by the Dutch Supreme Court. The public prosecutor will put the matter before the court within three months.

The millionaire art collector is charged with taking part in the executions of at least 20 to 30 Jews and Ukrainians in July, 1941, in the Polish village of Podhoroce while attached to a Nazi SS unit.

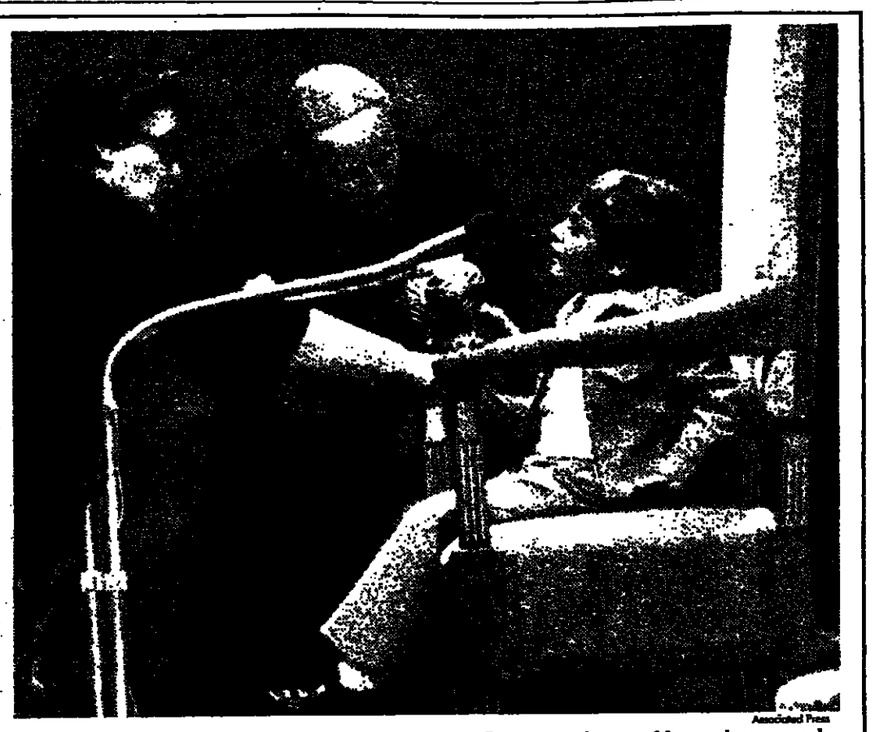
He had been convicted and sentenced to 15 years in prison by an Amsterdam war crimes court on Dec. 14, 1977. The Supreme Court overturned the verdict in June on a technical point and ordered a new trial to be held in Rotterdam.

Mr. Menten, a diabetic who also has a history of heart trouble, collapsed in his home in May as a police officer read him the terms of a warrant for his arrest. In its ruling today, the Rotterdam court said that in the unlikely event that Mr. Menten's health improved, the trial could be held.

Polish Dissident Gets Two Months in Jail

WARSAW, Sept. 24 (AP) — Adam Wojciechowski, a charter member of the Polish chapter of Amnesty International, has been ordered jailed for two months on charges of disturbing the peace, dissident sources said today.

The sources said the 34-year-old dissident was arrested at his father's apartment early last week and convicted two days later.



Associated Press

UNBOUNDED AMBITION — Antonio Leuzzi, 7, gets an instant history lesson as he learns from a prelate and an unidentified woman that a throne does not make a ruler. The youngster had scampered onto the pope's throne while John Paul II had gone off to greet handicapped children at a Vatican audience earlier this week. He got off without a struggle.

Charged With Defrauding Employees

IOS' Cornfeld Goes on Trial in Geneva

GENEVA, Sept. 24 (AP) — Bernard Cornfeld, the founder and former head of the defunct Investors Overseas Services who has been charged with fraud, told a court here today he got into finance because he could not find a job in his original profession as a social worker.

He said he worked in that profession in New York and Philadelphia and returning from there to New York in 1950 could find no other employment than that of a salesman for the mutual fund company Investors Planning Corporation of America.

The defendant was answering questions from the presiding judge of Geneva's Criminal Court of Jurors on the opening day of his trial.

Speaking in halting French and groping for words, Cornfeld, 52, once Geneva's leading foreign celebrity, told the court he then went to Europe on a vacation, found it a promising mutual fund market and, since his employers were not interested, set up his own business in Paris in 1955.

"I started out with 300 dollars. I was alone, in a very small flat," he told court president Pierre Fournier. He said because of French currency restrictions he moved to Geneva, where IOS expanded to an empire of 13,000 salesmen and 4,000 administrative staffers, handling some $2 billion in assets.

IOS began folding in 1970, shortly after its last major operation, the issue of 10 million IOS shares, some sold by company executives to their employees. The prosecution claims Cornfeld committed "professional fraud" in selling part of his own shares to IOS staffers, netting $7.8 million, at a time he must have known the company was headed for disaster and the shares would lose their value.

Cornfeld, who already spent 11 months in a Geneva jail in 1973-74, has consistently denied the charge and fought a six-year-long legal battle to try to avoid prosecution.

His trial by a jury of six men and six women was tentatively set to end in early November, but may last much longer if all witnesses show up to testify. His Geneva defense counsels, Dominique Poncet and Marc Bonnant, say they have called more than 80 witnesses.

State prosecutor Olivier Grandjean has said more than 40 witnesses will testify for the state, and local lawyer Antoine Hafner, representing 350 shareholders, mostly former IOS employees claiming they were defrauded by Cornfeld, said he would call another 40. Mr. Hafner's clients have joined proceedings as civil parties.

Shareholders' Action

In 1971, Cornfeld sold his controlling stock to American financier Robert Vesco, himself now a fugitive from U.S. justice. Mr. Vesco has been charged with milking IOS of more than $220 million.

Cornfeld was provisionally released pending trial in April, 1974, against 5 million Swiss francs bail ($1.4 million at the time), a record in Swiss legal history. He has since spent most of his time at his home in California.

Basque Leader Denounces Assassination of Governor

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Sept. 24 (UPI) — A Basque leader warned today that the assassination of the military governor of Guipuzcoa (San Sebastian) province yesterday was intended to help provoke an army coup and destroy democracy.

Brig. Gen. Lorenzo Gonzalez Valles, the military governor here, was shot at noon with a single bullet in the temple, during a seafront stroll in the city. His wife, who was walking beside him, was not hurt.

Later yesterday in the Navarre town of Lecumberri, east of here, a commando that police said presumably belonged to the separatist guerrilla organization ETA attacked barracks of the paramilitary Civil Guard, wounding one person. Officials said that three persons were arrested in connection with the attack.

As Premier Adolfo Suarez held an emergency meeting in Madrid with his principal ministers and the joint chiefs of staff, Carlos Garaicoechea, president of the moderate Basque Nationalist Party, denounced ETA for trying to wreck Spain's still-delicate democracy.

"We are witnessing a determined attempt to destroy democracy and Basque home rule, to provoke a coup that will bring our people suffering and misery again," Mr. Garaicoechea said.

The Basque Communist Party called the assassination "an extremely serious attack on democracy."

Police said today that evidence pointed to ETA. It would be the organization's third murder of a military figure in five days.

Spain's 2.5 million Basques are to vote on Oct. 25 on a home-rule statute that stops short of the independence sought by ETA. The guerrillas have said they will torpedo the referendum with a bloody "Operation September" aimed primarily at the military.

Basque politicians forecast that the statute will be approved by a heavy majority, but they express concern that continued violence could keep many Basques away from the polls.

Poher Meets Soviet Aide

MOSCOW, Sept. 24 (UPI) — The speaker of the French Senate, Alain Poher, met in the Kremlin today with Nikolai Tikhonov, first vice chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, Tass reported.

E. Germany Bars Holocaust Series

BERLIN, Sept. 24 (AP) — East Germany's state-controlled television networks have decided against transmitting the U.S. television series "Holocaust" because it does not tell the full story of Nazi crimes, a Communist official said.

"While this series brought out many aspects of Nazi crimes, particularly against the Jews, we believe that it underplayed many other aspects of Nazi crimes," the deputy minister of culture, Klaus Hoepcke, said.

Mr. Hopecke told foreign newsmen that many East Germans already had seen "Holocaust" when it was telecast by West German television in January. About 80 percent of East Germany's 17 million population can receive West German television.

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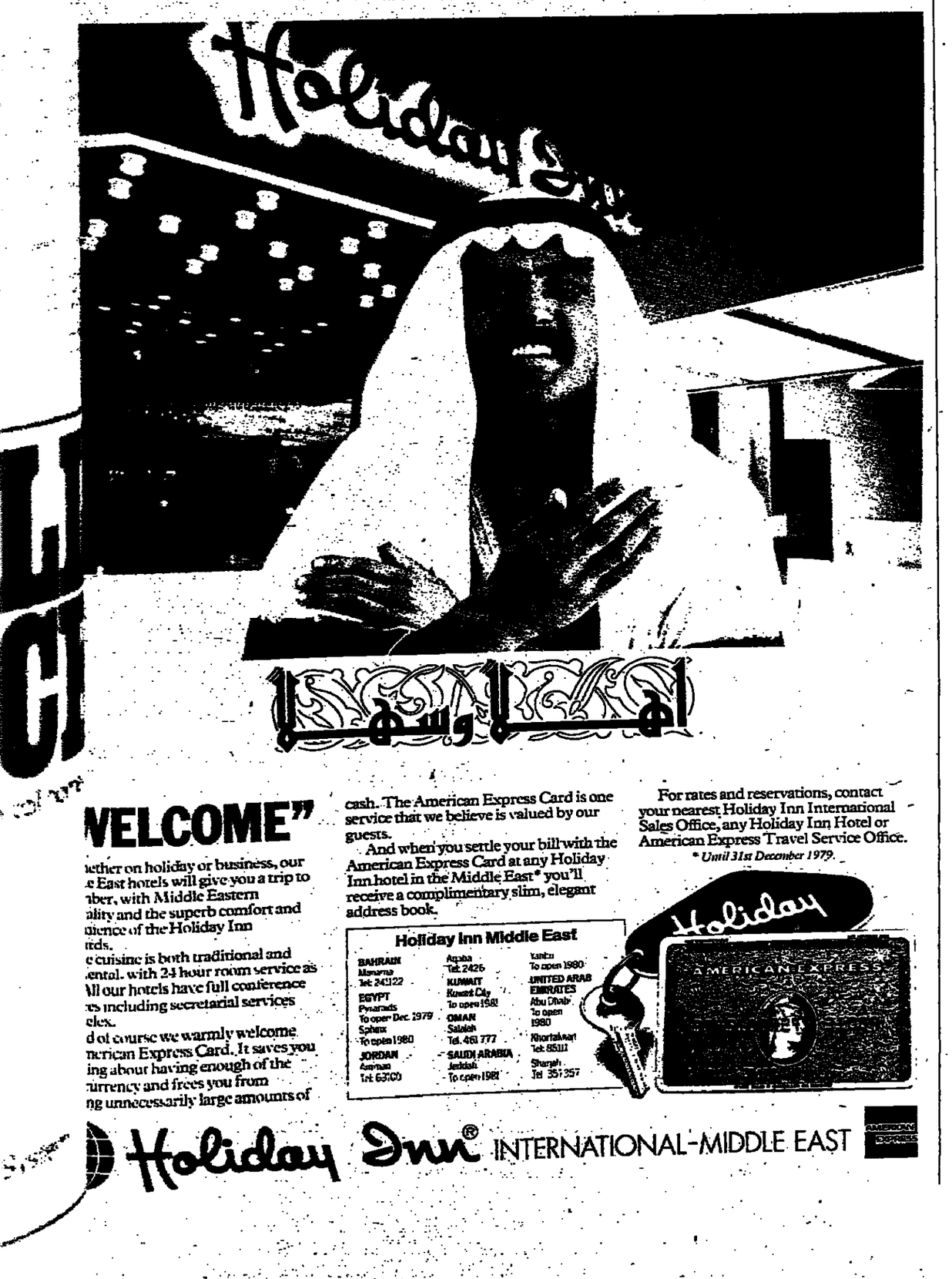

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Tuesday, September 25, 1979

What Happened to the Budget

As usual at this time of year, the congressional budget process looks as though it is falling apart. The House doesn't seem to have a majority in favor of anything, and it's already a week over the deadline for its final budget resolution. The Senate has just overridden its Budget Committee on defense spending, and seems to be heading into a collision with the House.

* * *

But, in fact, the new and reformed budget process, now in its fourth year, is working well. It is maintaining discipline on the committees, and it is forcing the central questions of policy to explicit votes on the floor. This year the central questions are defense spending and tax cuts, and so far all of the decisions — in the Senate to raise the defense budget, and in both houses to postpone the tax cuts — have been the right ones.

Until 1975, Congress parceled the budget out to the committees and never attempted to put it back together. In the Senate this year, several of the more powerful committees engaged in a rebellion to recover some of their lost discretion. They deliberately and unrepentantly overran the limits that the Senate as a whole had voted last spring. But the Budget Committee courageously stood its ground against all comers and, in long Democratic Party caucuses last week, forced the others to retreat. The Agriculture and Veterans Affairs Committees took appeals to the floor, and lost. The Budget Act of 1974 is that rarest of birds, a reform that actually works.

Republicans in both houses have been pushing tax reduction. But any significant drop in taxes, in the present circumstances, would be inflationary if it were not balanced by a similar drop in spending. The Republican sponsors of these plans said that they favored less spending. But that would be neither desirable nor, as a practical matter, possible in a year when unemployment will be rising. There's an interesting and faintly comic reversal of roles here, with the Republicans shouting for tax cuts to generate growth while the Democrats grimly stick, with well justified caution, to the stony paths of fiscal rectitude.

* * *

The increase in the defense budget was a considered choice by the Senate, and a wise one. The country's commitment to an annual 3 percent increase above the inflation rate is a longstanding one, and has to be kept. There's no joy in raising defense outlays, but neither are they an intolerable burden. In proportion to either the total federal budget or the entire economic output of the United States, defense spending next year will be substantially less than it was before the Vietnam war. Next year, with the Senate's increase, spending for defense would be about 5.2 per cent of the gross national product. In 1964, it was 8 percent. It would be pleasanter if the Soviet Union were exercising restraint in the deployment of its weapons, permitting relaxation here. But, unfortunately, that is not the world in which we are all living.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Mexican Gas: Bargain?

At last, the United States and Mexico have a deal on natural gas. The initial price, $3.62 per thousand cubic feet, is steep. But in the context of the agreement, it is a bargain.

* * *

In a compromise worked out last week after two years of often bitter negotiation, the price of Mexican gas to the United States will be tied to the world price of heavy industrial fuel oil. This is less than what the Mexicans wanted — a link to much more expensive diesel-quality fuel. But they got more than the current price of $2.25 in the United States. And because this agreement is likely to lead to higher prices for imported Canadian gas, too, the total impact on U.S. gas bills will be great.

Nonetheless, Americans have reason to cheer. Unlike the Mideast oil that it will effectively replace, the Mexican gas will be relatively secure from terror or revolution. And once its huge investment has been made in a pipeline to the Texas border, Mexico will be as committed economically to selling gas to the United States as the United States is to buying it.

By any sophisticated measure of costs, moreover, expensive Mexican gas will still be cheaper than OPEC oil. With the world's oil production stretched tight, every demand for an extra barrel tempts the cartel to raise the price of all barrels. A shift in demand of just 3 or 4 percent from OPEC crude to an alternate fuel could mean the difference between today's $23 oil and the $30 to $40 coveted by the cartel's radical members. Mexican gas will almost surely pay for itself many times over in less onerous charges for imported crude.

Hardly less important is the potential political benefit of this agreement. It should lead to improved relations with Mexico on many other issues. It would be unrealistic to expect quick solutions to the illegal border crossings or the restrictions on imports of Mexican vegetables. Nor can it be expected that Mexico will suddenly tailor its oil production to suit Yankee convenience. But the controversy over gas has been blocking accommodation in the other areas and could well have meant big trouble in the future.

* * *

The United States will pay dearly to import natural gas from Mexico. It would have paid even more dearly by not importing it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Paying for the Papal Visit

No one knows how much Pope John Paul II's week-long U.S. visit will end up costing — or even how to calculate the cost. But already who picks up the tab has become a subject of considerable unnecessary controversy in three cities. Some religious and civil-liberties groups in Philadelphia and Boston are challenging — or nit-picking — proposals by governments in these cities to spend public money on facilities connected with outdoor papal masses; and in New York, local and Roman Catholic officials have been locked in negotiations over who will pay for what.

* * *

But by and large, here in Washington and in Chicago and Des Moines, these details are being handled as they should be: without making a separation-of-church-and-state issue out of the logistics. Spending by a city for the smoothest and safest handling of a major event is a legitimate secular municipal function. Even a spokesman for Americans United for Separation of Church and State has agreed that there is nothing wrong with using public money for clean-up, police overtime, police protection and traffic control.

Playing host to world figures and huge turnouts is indeed expensive, as District of Columbia officials regularly remind us when they are haggling with Congress for more federal help with the bills. Still, here in Washington, whether it is the pope, angry U.S. farmers, anti-war demonstrators or civil-rights marchers, public spending for special services is considered normal and essential. Much of the hair-splitting in other cities over the papal-visit expenses has to do with whether public money should pay for platforms from which the pope will celebrate outdoor masses. That's a long reach for a constitutional controversy, and not worth it.

* * *

Far better is the kind of cooperation that separate church and state groups here are demonstrating in their planning. For example, there will be a chain-link fence surrounding the stage and altar from which the pope will say the mass on the Mall and extending to other nearby areas. The police recommended the fence, estimated to cost about $25,000; the church has agreed to pay for the portion around the stage and altar. To help clean up, the church plans to produce hundreds of Scouts for volunteer duty. This approach to the visit is a lot more sensible — and helpful to all taxpayers — than a drawn-out argument and threats of legal action.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
September 25, 1904

NAPLES — *Mount Vesuvius last night presented* a grandiose spectacle. The eruption of molten matter was so great that the summit of the mountain appeared to be incandescent. The force of the eruption is apparently stationary, but seismic apparatus records a great agitation. The probability of the collapse of the cone has diminished. The crater is chiefly vomiting forth scoria and large stones, which are thrown to a height of 600 meters and fall in various directions. It is prohibited to ascend beyond the lower station of the funicular railway, on which traffic has been interrupted, but there is a great influx of visitors.

Fifty Years Ago
September 25, 1929

PARIS — *Parisians learned yesterday that Benito* Mussolini had forbidden all Italians to play poker on the ground that the game not only was foreign, but was not conducive to good Italianism. Clement Vautel, columnist in the Journal, questioned this move. "We have often heard that Mussolini wishes to create a new type of Italian, one who would repeat voluntarily: 'We will be infinitely calm, we will talk little. Enough noisy demonstrations, enough fruitless bragging!' Poker is the school of calm, silence, and self-control, and to bluff with success, one must be at once a daring and an impassive man, which represents Mussolini's ideal."

Alternative to MX: the SUM

By Mark O. Hatfield

WASHINGTON — *President* Carter has embraced the controversial defense theory which claims that the Soviet Union will be able by the 1980s to destroy 90 percent of U.S. land-based missiles (ICMBs) in a surprise attack. The president has called this "our most pressing strategic problem." His solution was to order production of a mobile MX missile, the most lethal weapon in U.S. history.

Unfortunately, the president has chosen one of the slowest, most expensive and strategically destabilizing solutions to the perceived vulnerability problem. The best possible choice would be to make the existing Minuteman ICBM force mobile aboard small submarines in U.S. coastal waters.

This proposal, known as the Shallow Underwater Missile System (SUM), offers dramatic strengths compared with land-based deployment of the MX. The 550 Minuteman-3 missiles could be carried by 138 small submarines, nearly identical to the German Type 600 submarine now in operation.

Patrol

This submarine force would patrol the U.S. coastal waters of the Atlantic and Pacific, which offer one-half-million square miles of protected, navigable area. The Minuteman-3 missiles aboard the submarines would continue to offer a wide range of strategic options, retain their present high degree of accuracy, while being able to stay in direct contact with strategic command centers in times of crisis. In short, the SUM proposal with the existing ICBM forces maintains all the positive features of the land-based MX proposal while retaining none of its glaring weaknesses.

For example, defense specialist Richard Garwin recently indicated to me that the Minuteman-3 force could be rapidly modified and deployed aboard these 450-ton submarines. The first missile deployment could be achieved by 1984, with the entire force at sea by 1986. As a result, the U.S. ICBM force would be invulnerable at the very time the Soviet counterforce threat will become severe.

By contrast, even the best Air Force estimates conclude that the full MX force will not be deployed before September, 1989 — a decade from now.

But serious problems are working against the 1989 deadline. No fewer than 33 federal laws will bear on the problems of land acquisition along. To build and operate the MX "racetrack" scheme, the fourth-largest city in Nevada will have to be built and maintained in the middle of the desert.

Costs

Construction will require some 600,000 tons of cement, 32 to 48 million tons of sand, 210 million gallons of liquid asphalt, 125 million gallons of petroleum fuel and 17.9 billion gallons of water. At a minimum, then, the president's decision to deploy the MX will cause an unnecessary, 3- to 4-year delay in solving what he terms "our most pressing strategic problem."

Even with the substantial environmental and construction problems to be addressed, the Air Force assures Congress that the MX system can be built for about $30 billion. Other estimates range as high as $50 billion.

By contrast, Garwin's estimate on the cost for a fully operational Minuteman-3 force in the SUM concept is less than $12 billion. The billions saved by placing Minuteman-3 missiles at sea could be used to ease the burgeoning U.S. deficit or the U.S. dangerous dependence on foreign oil.

The Air Force is already advancing the proposal that the United States may be forced to place an anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system around the MX site in the late 1980s to protect it against a large increase in Soviet warheads, an expensive addition to long-term MX costs.

With the U.S. forces at sea, no such costly abandonment of the ABM treaty would be necessary. What's more, SUM would be easily verifiable and would not hold millions of U.S. citizens hostage to a Soviet counterforce attack.

Once deployed, the 200 MX missiles will increase the already immense explosive power of our ICBMs by over 400 percent, giving the United States the ability to destroy every Soviet ICBM site in a surprise attack. Even after such a counterforce strike, the United States would retain an overwhelming residual force equal to hundreds of thousands of Hiroshima bombs.

But the difference between a theoretical U.S. and Soviet first-strike capability is dramatic. Fully 70 percent of Soviet warheads rest on their land-based missiles. By contrast, some 25 percent of U.S. warheads are carried by our ICBMs. Put plainly, the preemptive strike posed by the MX against the Soviet arsenal would dwarf the much-vaunted Soviet threat against U.S. ICBMs.

Maximum Protection

In response, the Russians will be forced to make one or more strategically dangerous decisions. Options could include launching their ICBMs on warning of attack, which would greatly increase the tension in any crisis; abrogating the ABM treaty to deploy an anti-missile system to protect their ICBMs; deploying their own mobile system, which may not be verifiable; or attacking the United States preemptively in a crisis for fear that the United States might use MX to destroy Soviet ICBMs in their silos. As a result, every international crisis would carry with it a heightened risk of nuclear war.

The present Minuteman-3 force poses no such first-strike capability. Deploying the force aboard coastal submarines will ensure the full range of strategic options short of a first-strike counterforce threat, while offering maximum protection from Soviet attack.

Finally, by protecting our missiles while not proceeding with the MX, the United States could accept a proposal considered by both sides during SALT discussions to establish a moratorium on new land-based missiles. This would be a major step toward a more comprehensive moratorium on deployment of additional strategic systems. Such a moratorium is essential if the United States is to exert the moral authority necessary to halt frightening proliferation of nuclear weapons among Third World nations. The SUM/Minuteman-3 alternative to the MX will save billions, enhance the protection of U.S. strategic forces and offer hope that effective controls can finally be placed on the burgeoning arms race.

Mark O. Hatfield, a Republican senator from Oregon, wrote this article for The Washington Post.

U.S. Presidency: Myth and Reality

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The crisis of the Carter presidency is actually a crisis of the institution of the presidency. It would be reassuring, but mistaken, to think that if Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., or John Connolly or Gen. Alexander Haig, took over, all would once again be well in U.S. government. The probability is that a successor to Carter would also be destroyed, as three of our four last presidents already have been brought down, only Gerald Ford was spared during his brief term.

The three have all been victims of the same thing, the gap between the real power of the presidency and its myth of power. Lyndon Johnson was ruined because he believed that he could remake, in a fundamental way, the political condition of Vietnam. He did not set out to dominate South Vietnam. It is probable that the United States could have occupied Vietnam and militarily controlled its cities and communications for as long as it wanted. He wanted rather to give Vietnam one kind of political society in place of another.

Fall of Johnson

The geopoliticians in the White House and State Department of the time, and the military people, told Johnson that to do this was necessary, and that the United States could accomplish it. It could not; and Johnson fell. He was a victim of bad political judgment of what the country really wanted and needed.

But more significant was his, and his associates', miscalculation of the power possessed by an U.S. president. Johnson's critics later accused him of *machismo*, confusing foreign policy with a demonstration of virility.

That was cruel, but expressed a perception that the war had in fact come to involve unacknowledged questions of national, and presidential, potence and impotence.

Richard Nixon was the second victim of the myth of presidential power. He uttered the unforgettable statement of the myth — significantly, by posing it in terms of the threat of impotence. He said that the United States had to invade Cambodia to demonstrate that the United States was not a pitiful, helpless giant.

When Nixon created what amounted to a secret police operation from the White House, leading to Watergate and his destruction, this was because he actually felt himself weak. He felt his power checked; he had to re-establish it against the threat of his political opponents, the press, the liberals, disloyal officials, all of whom had to be spied upon, controlled, neutralized, if the president was to remain the most powerful man on earth.

Then came Jimmy Carter. He promised that he would us president's power to do goo wanted to protect human throughout the world, enc abuses of government in Wa ton, make presidential powe people's power. He tried to u power to impose virtue upon o He tried to make the leaders Soviet Union change the way deal with their domestic critic opponents, to make the Sha Iran and Gen. Somoza practic liberties and representative g ment, even to convert Gen. P South Korea to the Southern ist persuasion. He met frustr At the same time he found hi unable, even to do the pra things people wanted of him overcome the effects of the e crisis, halt inflation, create jobs, get the Soviet soldiers c Cuba and the Cubans out of A

All three of these men were ed expecting — and expected become the most powerful m earth. The president of the U States, Nixon once declared, is, the leader of the Soviet Union of the two members of the mo clusive club in the world. Bu club has proved a disappoint Each of these presidents found self thwarted, and then rejecte by vote or by poll — by the p who had elected him. So much had been expected of him.

The dilemma of the modern presidency is that as the app power of the office has soared, also the expectations attached — the political and economic cies which serve it vastly enla weapons of global devastation at its command — its practical er has increased hardly at all real power may even have shr President Carter is probably able to do what he wants, a things which matter most to vidual Americans, than was Fr lin Roosevelt 35 ago, or Dwigh senhower.

Inflated

What people want from a dent is today unreasonably infl The men who hold this offic want it, are made the victims o realizable expectations of p and mastery. The discord bet the myth of presidential power the reality has become very des tive.

The latest passionate popula vestment of hope in Sen. Kenne presidential candidacy shows once more these unfulfillable ex tations are being displaced u still another man. But he too, i is elected, will surely disappoin people. The difference bet what people want from a presi and what he can give has bec too wide to overcome; and th note of hysteria has entered political behavior.

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Out, Damned Spot

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — *That Henry Kiss*inger did not welcome a documented account of his role in the Cambodian tragedy was no surprise. But few would have guessed at the depths of anxiety and anger he revealed in a letter to the editor of The Economist, excerpted Sunday in The New York Times.

"Obscene" and "absurd" were among the adjectives he used in attacking William Shawcross's book, "Sideshow: Kissinger, Nixon and the Destruction of Cambodia." His 2,000-word letter may well have been a preview of the material he has added to his own book to answer Shawcross. If so, those who expected a serious confrontation on the issues will be disappointed. For the letter attacks a book that Shawcross did not write, avoiding the hard questions.

"The basic point of Shawcross's book," Kissinger says, is that two American actions — the secret bombing of Cambodia in 1969 and the incursion in 1970 — "explain or justify the Khmer Rouge massacres of 2 to 3 million Cambodians in 1975. I find this obscene."

The only obscenity lies in Kissinger's suggestion that Shawcross would in any way "justify" the murderous behavior of the Khmer Rouge. Joe McCarthy might have shied at uttering that smear. Shawcross has persistently exposed the Khmer Rouge horrors, resisting apologists for the regime and urging international action on behalf of its victims.

What the Shawcross book actually argues is that U.S. policy over five years starting in 1970 created conditions for the rise of the Khmer Rouge. In March, 1970, Prince Sihanouk, the long-time leader of Cambodia, was overthrown by a right-wing coup under Lon Nol. The Nixon-Kissinger policy thereafter was to prop Lon Nol up by extensive U.S. intervention, military and economic.

B-52s and other U.S. planes dropped 539,129 tons of bombs on Cambodia, more than three times the tonnage that fell on Japan in World War II. (The bombing cost the United States $7 billion.) Thousands of square miles of what had been fertile land, dotted with villages, were devastated.

U.S. Intervention

U.S. money paid for a huge, ineffective Cambodian army. With that dependence came corruption. By 1973, the United States was paying more than $750,000 every month to "phantoms" — nonexistent soldiers whose pay went into the pockets of their officers. More than 2 million of Cambodia's 7 million people became refugees; they got very little official U.S. aid.

By all accounts there were no more than a few thousand Khmer Rouge soldiers in 1970 — Sihanouk says a few hundred. U.S. intervention produced ruin and corruption that nourished the revolutionaries until they won in 1975. Sihanouk says of Kissinger and Nixon: "They created the Khmer Rouge."

In short, the policy, however sincerely intended, had disastrous results. And all along Kissinger was advised that it would. A succession of senior diplomats who knew something about the subject told him so. They paid for telling unwelcome truth.

Marshall Green, assistant secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, warned after the 1970 coup that it would be "very risky" for the United States to become involved; he was denied the job for which he had prepared, ambassador to Japan. Emory Swank, ambassador to Cambodia from 1970 to 1973, could get no job in the State Department. Advice from his successor, John Gunther Dean, was treated with scorn by Kissinger. Under terrible strain near the end in 1975, Dean burst out to reporters: "I've got orders to fight to the last Cambodian."

In his letter, Kissinger argues that North Vietnam would have taken over Cambodia in 1970 if we had not acted. "Cambodia," he says, "would have been engulfed in 1970 instead of 1975."

Terrible Price

It is certainly possible that North Vietnam would have moved all the way to overthrow Lon Nol in 1970. But if Cambodia had come under Communist control then, it would have been a very different group of Communists from the madmen inherited the chaos in 1975 — a war that destroyed the coun agriculture and rent the fabri the society.

In any event, the way to communism in Cambodia was dently not the way that Kissi pursued with such merciless The real question is the one he not face in his letter: Why did not move immediately, in 1970 bring back Sihanouk, the one who had kept Cambodia relati intact for years and who might h been able to restore a kind peace?

His letter, in its protestati shows that Kissinger knows so thing of the terrible price paid his Cambodian policy. Shawc paints a devastating picture of intellectual proving his toughn insisting that bombers m planned strikes even when the tary saw no need for them.

The Shawcross book has star to peel away the layers of mend ty. There will be other books, other subjects. But Cambodia, in continuing tragedy, is a particul compelling example of a policy disregards human consequences.

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Letters

View on Taxes

U.S. citizens living abroad have been fighting a losing battle against unjust U.S. tax laws. Perhaps the approach has been wrong. Although taxing nonresidents on their personal income is obviously unjust, isn't the income tax itself equally unjust for residents as well as nonresidents? Doesn't it give the government an insidious power over those it was meant to serve? If so, an alternative is needed.

The alternative to income tax is an expenditure tax, which would tax money when it is spent instead of when it is earned. This would have many advantages which cannot be gone into here due to limited space; the reader is asked to meditate upon them himself. But how can reform of the present tax laws be accomplished?

Henry David Thoreau recommended "civil disobedience." "Unjust laws exist: Shall we be content to obey them, or shall we endeavor to amend them, and obey them until we have succeeded, or shall we transgress them at once?" Most people, Thoreau maintained, think that if they resist, the remedy would be worse than the evil, but this is the government's fault. "Why does it not encourage its citizens to be on the alert to point out its faults? . . . Why does it always crucify Christ, and excommunicate Copernicus and Luther, and pronounce Washington and Franklin rebels" (and Gandhi, Tolstoy, Martin Luther King Jr. and Thoreau)?

The evident injustice of taxation of nonresidents could provide the impulse for a wide-ranging tax reform. What would happen if 10,000 men and women refused to pay income taxes on two grounds: 1) they are nonresidents and 2) they are convinced of the evil inherent in the government's power to collect taxes on personal income? Would the State put 10,000 such brave individuals in prison? Possibly, but, as Thoreau so aptly put it, "Under a government which imprisons unjustly, the true place for a just man is also a prison." The resident citizens of the United States (and other countries) should also be awakened to the injustice imposed on them when they meet the tax collector every year. When this happens, overseas residents will have found their true allies.

FRANK THOMAS SMITH.
Oberursel, West Germany.

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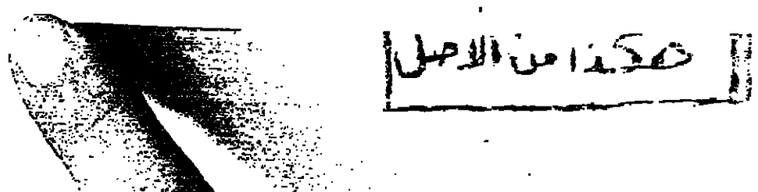

News Analysis

ight, Ultraconservatives Resist Botha on Reforms

By Caryle Murphy

ANNESBURG (WP) — A nd unexpected approach to Africa's troubled race rela- threatening to bring Prime r Pieter Botha more political than the governmental scan- plagued the first six months dministration.

trouble is coming from the ing of Mr. Botha's ruling al Party and white ultracon- e groups increasingly un- with his conciliatory, mildly st response to the demands ountry's black majority.

a policy that is putting Mr. n double jeopardy. Already, re here say, it has raised ex- ns among blacks that, if un- could result in worse rela- tween the races than before.

Botha has launched a wide elations effort to promote ace relations and make re- shionable, but he has been n details of changes he in- make.

r, he has given his minister k affairs, Piet Koornhof, for attempts to bridge the alienation between black and the government. Mr. also has initiated some re- the country's labor laws to r example, legal status to ions. Government officials dicated privately that there e piecemeal reforms of this o come.

Held Firm

Mr. Botha initiated the pol- succeeding John Vorster as minister a year ago, Mr. is refused to back down un- ing pressure from the right

se of this stand, some ob- eel, Mr. Botha may see the ce of the ultraconservatives itical force rather than the istance they have been until my government supporters have registered their dis- with Mr. Botha's policy by way from the polls in three byelections, while others the ultraconservative Her- unified) National Party. The no seats in Parliament but o be gaining support.

ght-wing backlash indicates w difficult meaningful going to be in South Afri- e for the last 30 years ve been brought up on the

Party's propaganda that was the solution to the race problem.

while, some black leaders iously giving Mr. Botha r his new approach. But ain unenthusiastic about am because it falls short of a lasting solution to South Africa's core political problem — the whites' resistance to black demands for majority rule.

'Must Adapt'

So far, Mr. Botha's campaign has centered on jolting whites out of their complacency and persuading them that they must change if they are to survive in a country where they are outnumbered by blacks five to one.

"We must adapt or die," Mr. Botha said at a recent rally. He became the first white leader to warn publicly that "revolution is not a remote possibility" in South Africa. "It can only be averted if the government looks at the interest of all population groups and not just the whites," he added.

That was an unusual message from a man who, when he succeeded Mr. Vorster last Sept. 28, brought to the job a hawkish image as minister of defense, a post he still holds.

To emphasize his plea for more understanding between black and white, Mr. Botha recently toured the eight homelands or reserves that the government has set aside for blacks and the sullen all-black township of Soweto, where clashes three years ago between students and police left hundreds dead.

As a test of the Botha administration's sincerity, blacks will be closely watching how it reacts to a move by Soweto's popular leader Nthato Motlana. The black physician recently laid a formal charge of defamation against a white mining union chief who told a newspaper that "blacks were like baboons."

The incident illustrates how Mr. Botha's new approach has put him in a vise. If authorities prosecute the right-wing labor leader, Arrie Paulus, who already has criticized the government for dropping restrictions that kept blacks out of certain jobs, Mr. Botha may face a crescendo of criticism from the right. If Mr. Paulus is not prosecuted, blacks will wonder what Mr. Botha's talk of love and reconciliation is all about.

Key Differences

Behind Mr. Botha's reformist direction lie some key differences in perception between himself and Mr. Vorster.

"Vorster scoffed at the idea of revolution in South Africa," said a white reporter. "Even after [the disturbances in] Soweto, he said it was an isolated incident."

Besides recognizing the real danger of black discontent at home, Mr. Botha has realized that, as he put it, "there is a relationship between South Africa's domestic policies and its international strategic option." He warned that wars and revolution would "put our security forces before an impossible task."

If Mr. Vorster ever realized this link, he never acted on it. Instead, he forestalled internal reform and attempted to improve South Africa's standing abroad by a detente with chosen Black African states and by a covert multimillion-dollar propaganda scandal and Mr. Vorster's downfall in disgrace.

Mr. Botha not only has steered his administration intact through that scandal, displaying more political skill than expected, but he has also shifted his government's attention from contacts abroad to improving the situation at home.

Slap at Vorster

In a slap at Mr. Vorster's pandering to the right, Mr. Botha recently said, "I will lead from the front, not from the back." He reportedly has told party insiders that he does not care if the National Party loses some seats to its ultraconservative rival party, apparently hoping to compensate for the loss by picking up support from English-speaking voters and by gaining the cooperation of some blacks in his plans for the future.

"It points to a shift away from the politics of the tribe to the politics of survival," said newly elected opposition leader Frederick Van Zyl Slabert of the Progressive Federal Party. "The National Party is no longer prepared to move ahead at the pace of the slowest Afrikaner. Its primary concern is no longer to maintain Afrikaner identity, but to make the transition necessary for survival," Mr. Slabert said.

Political analysts note that Mr. Botha's policy resembles the process initiated by the white minority in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, in which the white minority government sought black allies from the most conservative element of the population while resisting demands for fundamental change from the militant section.

Many blacks warn that this will not be enough.

"If he is talking seriously about stopping the revolution, then he must talk about equal citizenship and full political participation for blacks and fundamental economic and social change," said Allan Boesack, a colored (mixed race) minister and black consciousness advocate.

"He may delay the revolution by doing the things he proposes, but he won't stop it," added a black trade union organizer.

Carter Holds White House Talks With Nicaragua Junta Members

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (UPI) — President Carter met today with two members of Nicaragua's ruling junta, which has been offered military aid that includes the training of Sandinista guerrillas at U.S. bases in Panama.

After the 30-minute session, Mr. Carter posed in the White House Rose Garden with Daniel Ortega and Alfonso Robelo, two of the five-member junta now in the United States.

Although Mr. Carter and the Nicaraguans did not talk to reporters, the junta earlier indicated it would not accept the U.S. offer to train members of its army in Panama.

The offer was made in hopes of blunting antagonism from the Sandinistas, who forced former President Anastasio Somoza into exile and agreed to set up the bipartisan junta.

The training program would have been similar to training that was provided for the Nicaraguan National Guard under Gen. Somoza.

Request for Aid

Nicaragua has asked Washington for military aid and the administration wants to provide some kind of package that will keep the United States from being cut off from the leftist-backed government.

The meeting was set up "to discuss the basis for strengthening cooperative relations between the United States and Nicaragua," a White House spokesman said.

White House envoys negotiated the settlement that ended the fighting in the nation earlier this year.

The Nicaraguan group attended a United Nations General Assembly meeting before flying to Washington as guests of the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on hemispheric affairs.

Italian Civil Servants To Get Pay Increases

ROME, Sept. 24 (Reuters) — Italy's 3.5 million state employees won a major victory today when the government agreed to pay them inflation-indexed pay increases four times a year.

The deal, which gives them the same status as other Italian workers, will cost the government an estimated $5 billion in extra pay increases next year, government sources said.

The state employees, who received inflation-linked increases only twice a year in the past, will also receive a lump-sum of 250,000 lire ($300) to compensate this year's inflation rate, currently running at 16 per cent.

United Press International

HIGH TEA — Marmots take advantage of a friendly hiker and enjoy a snack near Swiss alpine resort of Saas-Fee. Tourist board says animals like carrots and peanuts.

Pope Paul VI Was Hurt in Attack In Manila in 1970, Ex-Aide Says

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 24 (UPI) — Ending nine years of silence, the secretary to the late Pope Paul VI has disclosed that the pontiff was wounded during an assassination attempt at Manila Airport in 1970.

Monsignor Pasquale Macchi, the pope's personal secretary for 15 years, said yesterday that Benjamin Mendoza Y Amor, a Bolivian, wounded Pope Paul in the chest when he lunged at him with a knife Nov. 27, 1970.

Pope Paul, then 73, was arriving in Manila on a six-city Asian tour when Mendoza, a 35-year-old self-styled surrealist painter, cried "Death to superstition" and attacked him from a receiving line. Mendoza was disguised as a priest.

The Vatican staunchly denied reports the pontiff had been wounded. Pope Paul died of a heart attack in August of last year.

But Monsignor Macchi, speaking at commemorative services in Milan's cathedral, recalled the incident, saying:

"If you ask me what the pope's most beautiful smile was, it came during the attack in Manila. After I pushed back the assailant, who had wounded Paul in the chest, fortunately not lethally, I turned to face the pope.

"I will never forget his sweet smile. And when he met my eyes, it was as if he was chastising me for the violence with which I pulled the attacker away to the police. It was as if he was enjoying a moment of inspired joy."

Monsignor Macchi did not describe the extent of the wound. Mendoza served a four-year prison sentence for attempted murder.

Monsignor Macchi also said Pope Paul often wore a painful sackcloth undergarment during religious ceremonies as a symbol of penitence. "He used it from the time of his youth," he said, "and kept it jealously hidden."

Independence Vote Drive

Simplistic Appeals Cover Complex Issues in Quebec

By Henry Giniger

GATINEAU, Quebec (NYT) — Across the Ottawa River from Canada's capital, motorists leaving or entering this Quebec bedroom suburb receive a confusing picture of the French-speaking province's political future.

On Maloney Boulevard, those driving to work in Ottawa are getting a federalist message: "*Le Canada j'y suis, j'y reste*" on a large billboard ("Canada, that's where I am, that's where I'll stay"). The appeal of this message from a federalist to stay in Canada would appear to be strong among those whose paychecks are from the federal government.

The same motorists returning in the evening from their federal government office get a different message on the reverse side of the billboard: "*La souverainete-association c'est vivre d'egal a egal.*" The Parti Quebecois, now in power in Quebec, is thus explaining that its double proposal for sovereignty, together with an economic association with Canada, means living as equals.

Propaganda War

The signs now going up all over the province are the opening salvo of what is expected to be an increasingly intense propaganda war connected with a referendum on the independence question, scheduled for next spring. The simple messages cover complex and confusing positions that the opposing forces appear to be having some trouble in clarifying.

Both sides are operating on a thesis regularly confirmed by opinion polls that the population of Quebec does not want outright independence if it would mean a rupture of relations with Canada, particularly in the economic field. There is also a shared assumption that the Quebecois are not happy with things as they are. Much of the confusion arises from the fact that both sides are promising them that their relations with Canada will not be broken.

Next month, the Quebec provincial government will issue a paper setting forth its final position on sovereignty and association. It is expected to follow closely the stand adopted at a Parti Quebecois convention in June, when it was agreed that what should be submitted to voters should be a form of political sovereignty, limited by the need to maintain close ties and to share institutions with the rest of Canada within a common market.

The billboards reflect the idea that what the Parti Quebecois wants is not to break Quebec's ties with Canada, but to rearrange them so as to gain equality between "two founding peoples, the French and the English."

Quebec Premier Rene Levesque, after a meeting of his party's deputies in Riviere du Loup, cited the slogan "*d'egal a egal*" (as equals) as an example of why the Parti Quebecois thinks it will win the referendum. The slogan corresponds to popular sentiment, according to the premier, since the polls have shown that 75 percent to 80 percent of Quebecois think that equality of the two peoples "ought to be an obvious thing."

The argument of the opposition forces is that there is no way of remaining closely tied to the rest of Canada except under a federal system in which Quebec is one of 10 provinces. The proposed association is rejected by those seeking a break with Canada, the opposition argument goes, so that the proposal of the Parti Quebecois is reduced to simple separation with all the economic consequences this would entail.

"This is why, if the government was really transparent, it would simply ask Quebecois, 'Are you for or against the independence of Quebec,' " Claude Ryan, leader of the Quebec Liberal Party said at a recent party meeting.

But the provincial government continues to reject the suggestion that it is separatist. It does not think that Quebecois are ready for outright independence, although some officials think they might be if the rest of Canada continues to reject Quebec's overtures for association among equals. Consequently, the specific referendum question, to be announced just before Christmas, is not expected to be as simple as Mr. Ryan would like.

Ghana Returns To Democracy

ACCRA, Ghana, Sept. 24 (Reuters) — Ghana returned to parliamentary democracy today after eight years of military rule.

Lt. Jerry Rawlings, the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council chairman, pledged to assist the new president, Hilla Limann, to bring about social change.

Lt. Rawlings, who had ruled since a coup ousted the military government of Frederick Akuffo on June 4, said in a television and radio broadcast last night: "The ship of state is reeling through turbulent waters. The rudder now passes over to a new captain and crew."

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London Music

Legrand's Movie Themes — With a Heroic Touch

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Sept. 24 (IHT) — "Michael Legrand's Movie Themes" was the heading on the program for last night's concert by the London Symphony Orchestra in Royal Festival Hall. What actually took place would have provided an appropriate climax for a movie with score by Michael Legrand — and with Legrand himself as the hero.

The lights dimmed, and a capacity audience settled back for the familiar extravaganza of Michael Legrand conducting, playing (piano) and singing his amiable way through a potpourri of concert excerpts from the movie scores that have won him heaven knows how many Academy and Grammy awards and nominations over the past 15 years. Then the concert's promoter, Derek Rawden, appeared to announce that Legrand had been incapacitated by an accident, that his place as conductor would be taken by Peter Knight, but that Legrand had insisted on being present, and would preside at the piano.

Whereupon an obviously very infirm Legrand made his obviously painful way through the orchestra, assisted at each step, and came to rest, sitting bolt upright, on the piano stool. Once there, he played and played — nothing wrong between shoulders and hands — but then at the interval one could see that as he reached the bottom of a ramp he was solicitously eased into a wheelchair.

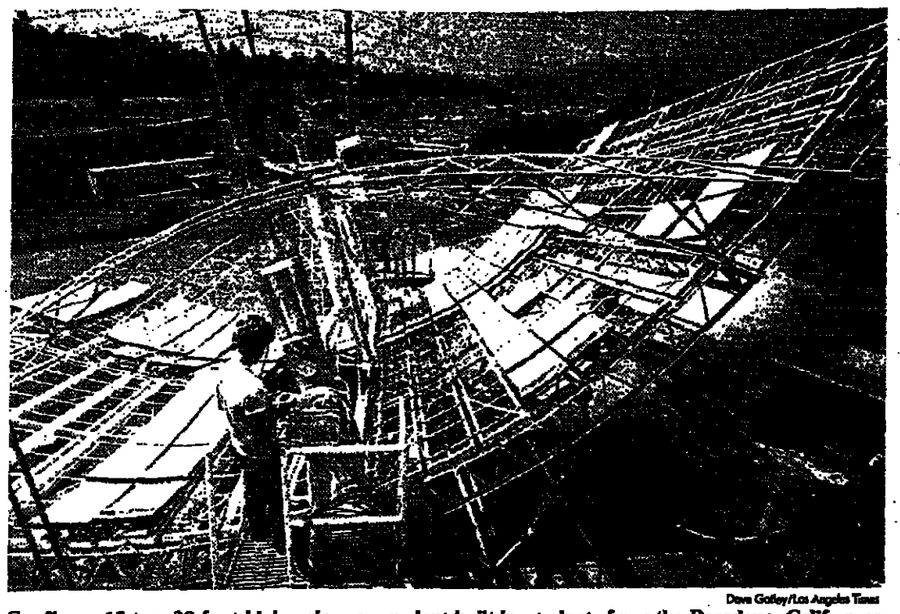
It all began, one learned, just a few days ago on a tennis court in Paris, where Legrand was relaxing between rehersals for the recently opened stage production of his most famous opus, the opera-movie "The Umbrellas of Cherbourg." He had stretched too far for a backhand, and collapsed, a disc colliding with the sciatic nerve.

What he accomplished as a pianist, last night, encased from the waist up in a plaster cast, was truly astonishing, not least a final set of jazz improvisations on the theme song of "The Umbrellas of Cherborg," known in English as "I Will Wait for You."

The main course on the program was a 28-minute concert suite from "The Umbrellas of Cherbourg" (recently recorded by the LSO), which left one waiting rather too long for "I Will Wait for You."

The most substantial offering was a set of severely classical variations for two pianos and orchestra on the theme from "The Go-Between," including a fugue — or at least a fugato — that would certainly have won an approving nod from Nadia Boulanger, who once reckoned Legrand to be her "star pupil."

But perhaps Legrand should be reminded of the gent who was heard to observe: "If I ever have a heart attack on the tennis court, it will be because I was crossing the court on my way to the bar."



Dave Gatley/Los Angeles Times

Sunfire, a 15-ton, 30-foot-high, solar power plant built by students from the Pasadena, Calif., area, will be donated to the residents of Pitcairn Island who pay $300 a barrel for hard-to-get diesel fuel. The students also plan to market a smaller version for $5,000 that can meet a household's needs.

Solar Energy

California Students Tinker With a Sunny Future

By Sandra Blakeslee

PASADENA, Calif. — A group of Pasadena students who set out to prove that the government is full of baloney about the cost of solar energy has succeeded in building a solar collector and generator that produces five kilowatts of electricity, a feat the government says is quite respectable.

"The fact they are producing electricity using this technology is an admirable first step," said Al Marriott of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, where government research on such solar collectors is centered.

While the high school and college-age students admit they did not nail down the costs of making electricity from sunlight, they say they learned a lot.

"We could never build another one like it," said Mark White, 20, one foreman of Project Sunfire.

"We've learned stuff that you could never learn without actually going out and doing it," said another foreman, Neil Dipprey, also 20. Most of the parts were scrounged and donated.

However, the young inventors said they have plans to forge a solar future. Along with two others, they founded a company last year called the Solar Dynamo Gang Inc.

The company will manufacture 2-kilowatt solar generators for use in remote places or on rooftops in nearby Los Angeles, Dipprey said. "We want to help people cut the cord to the utility."

A Sun Raider, as the units are called, will sell for $5,000 each. The group is now making special tools to mass-produce the device. Two kilowatts would be enough power for a single-family dwelling, they said.

Sunfire, at five kilowatts, will be enough to run the refrigerators on Pitcairn Island, once the hideout of mutineers who tossed Captain Bligh off the H.M.S. Bounty in 1789. The descendants of the mutineers and their Polynesian wives still live on the island and lead a frugal existence.

Tailor-Made Energy

Solar energy is tailor-made for remote islands such as Pitcairn, Dipprey said. The islanders were being forced to leave home because diesel fuel needed to run Pitcairn's main generator is too expensive. It costs $300 a barrel.

Sunfire is a gift of love, the students said, from their generation to the past generation.

Top priority now is to finish Sunfire, Dipprey said.

The project began five years ago. Frank Broyles, a backyard inventor and solar tinkerer who works at JPL but is not connected with solar projects there, was fed up with government estimates of solar energy costs. "They said a collector would cost $70,000 to $80,000 a kilowatt," he recalled recently. "I said baloney, we can do it for less."

Broyles enlisted the help of a physics class at nearby Cresenta Valley High School in the fall of 1974. It was just after the oil embargo, and the class wanted to demonstrate its concern for the energy crisis, he said.

Shortwave Connection

About the same time, Tom Christian of Pitcairn Island heard about the project via his shortwave radio. (His great-great-great-great-grandfather was Fletcher Christian, who head mutineer on the Bounty.)

"Tom contacted us and asked if they could have it if it worked," Broyles said. The answer was yes. "There really wasn't anything else to do with it," he added.

In the summer of 1975 the Sunfire project was moved onto a back parking lot of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. Work proceeds there now on a noninterference basis, meaning after 6 p.m. most evenings and on weekends.

In the five years since the project began, students from numerous schools have drifted in and out of the project. Mark White, also 20 and a leader of the project, estimated that from 200 to 300 students had worked on Sunfire over the last five years.

"Some lose interest," White said, "but most who leave have to go away to school." White entered a local junior college to be near the project.

Sunfire is a grand structure, a steel cradle of mirrors focusing sunlight to create steam to drive a steam engine which in turn powers an electric generator.

Many of its parts once served other purposes. The bottom half of the steam engine was cannibalized from a Honda motorcycle. An old meatpacking plant and a Model-T Ford were among the sources of steel for the support structure.

Soaring 30 feet high from a sturdy triangular base, Sunfire weighs about 15 tons and contains 240 mirrors ground by the students.

It works like this. At dawn the cradle with its mirrors is tilted toward the east, waiting for the sun. Throughout the day, it turns slowly toward the west, tracking the sun. Sunlight is thus continually aimed at the steam engine.

A small motor automatically moves the cradle in concert with the sun's movement across the sky. At sunset the cradle trips a lever that causes the motor to run backward, returning the cradle during the night to its eastward tilt.

Because the sun moves in different arcs across the sky as seasons change, the whole cradle can be tipped manually to follow these motions. A few turns on a giant lever each day corrects the orientation.

The students are worried about getting Sunfire to Pitcairn. The island is off major shipping lanes. Mail and supply boats come every nine months.

"We want to ship everything we can think of down to them," Dipprey said, "so they can maintain and operate Sunfire. They're very resourceful people."

A key problem before the youngsters is how to move Sunfire to Pitcairn. They need a large helicopter, Broyles said. It would be far too dangerous to unload without it.

The group is putting out feelers to the Navy in the hope of getting support.

"We have a shopping list" of things still to get, Dipprey said. These include more stainless-steel cable, a 10-horsepower diesel engine, 25,000 pounds of cement and five large cargo boxes, among other things.

The engine will be used to run the 25-foot crane the students built themselves to help with installations at Sunfire. It can also be used by the islanders to batten down Sunfire during the 100-mile-an-hour windstorms that lash Pitcairn every five years or so.

It will take from two to three months to install the solar machine. The first task will be to pour the concrete. It takes a month to dry.

"We're picking up a publicity campaign right now," Dipprey said, to attract support and donations.

The students have pledged never to take government money for their solar activities, Broyles said. They want to develop their own markets.

© Los Angeles Times

Opera in Berlin

Women's Team Sinks In the Rhine's Water

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, Sept. 24 (IHT) — Wagner's operas have remained, with rare exceptions, the exclusive bailiwick of male stage directors, but "Das Rheingold," in a new production, has brought ladies' day to the Berlin State Opera. The program makes Ruth Berghaus responsible for the staging, Marie-Luise Strandt for the decor, and Sigrid Neef for the dramaturgy.

They have, unfortunately, not done very well. In fact, in many instances, they have fallen flat on their faces. Only the thoroughly professional conducting of Otmar Suitner and the performances of a cast of expert opera singers, right down to the smallest role, saved the evening from degenerating into a disaster.

The problem of convincingly re-

alizing the beginning of this at the bottom of the Rhin daunted many a director ar signer. Berghaus and Strandt the water's surface by stre wide strips of diaphanous f parallel to the floor but abo singers' heads, from wing to creating an effect reminiscent surface of water viewed from neath.

Kitsch for the Gods

They had a less felicitous with the gods' abode, for Strandt, the program indicat her idea from the 1822 pa "Sea of Ice" by Caspar Friedrich. An enormous pie downright kitsch hanging ove — a gorgeously colored p postcard photo of Bavaria's chawanstein castle in its alpi ting — does nothing to help.

As for the costumes, I can't ever having seen uglier on a Wotan's robe has ratty bits attached to it which he must trapped under the sink. In an of caprice, Berghaus and St have made Loge's left side his right black, and for some i prehensible reason they have made him epicene; when he from right to left, his appea evokes Veronica Lake. Stage ment repeatedly occurs utterly out motivation. When Alb utters his curse upon love, he countably brandishes over his what looks unappetizingly l dead cat.

Bravos for Buechner

Only the musical aspects vaged the evening for the East lin company. Even so, the bras tion of the Berlin State Orch in the pit, at times played dis ingly out of tune on opening ni

The loudest bravos went to hard Buechner as Loge, and h served them doubly for having vailed over the witless perver imposed upon him by Berghaus Strandt. Siegfried Vogel, as W deserves almost equal honors sang his taxing music with the that comes only of exceptional nique, and even in the highest r ter he never showed signs of st Peter Olesch as Alberich and Trekel-Burckhardt as Fricka stood out in the unusually st cast.

The same team responsible "Das Rheingold" intends to giv the entire "Ring" cycle during next two years. One awaits ghaus' and Strandt's conceptio the further operas in the tetra with edgy apprehension.

Arts Agenda

PARIS — The Alvin Ailey American D Theatre will mark its 20th anniversary Theatre de la Ville from Sept. 25 to C with a repertory of 21 ballets, 16 of new to Paris. The programs include ballet Ailey, George Faison, John Butler, Perez, Gene Hill Sagan, Rael Lamb and old McKayle. The company's appearan co-sponsored by the Festival d'Automn the Paris International Dance Festival.

* * *

PARIS — The opening program o newly created Festival de France brings an dancers of the New York City Ballet t Theatre des Champs-Elysees for five p mances of a program of ballets by G Balanchine and Jerome Robbins, Sept 26, 29 and 30. The dancers are Mikhail yshnikov, Peter Martins, Patricia McI Heather Watts, Elyse Borne, Judith Fa and Bart Cook.

Records

Led Zeppelin Disc Balloons to Top

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS, Sept. 24 (IHT) — The new Led Zeppelin album, "In Through the Out Door" (Swan Song 59410), issued this month sailed to No. 1 on the U.S., British and Australian charts in a week without a stop along the way.

This rare event is the talk of the industry. Some say it proves that quality still sells and that quality is what customers are starving for. Others proclaim the death of disco, saying that there is no personality in disco, that disco is made by machines and that customers will pounce on anything danceable made by people.

Formed in 1968, Led Zeppelin was eclipsed by the Beatles, Stones and Hendrix in the beginning. But guitarist-leader Jimmy Page could get maximum zap out of three electrified musicians plus a singer. They knew how to shape rock's textures and time, if not its implications. Commercially, Led Zeppelin broke through during a 1973 U.S. tour, when it smashed several Beatles box-office records. The old competition was dropping off, and there was not much new.

Hardest Part

Since that time, the hardest part of reviewing rock records has generally been listening to them. So much of it is thoughtless. The time tends to be beneath basic, harmony limited to three chords or less, and the banality of the lyrics cannot be exaggerated. This line from this album is an example: "Oh I need your love . . ." repeated over and over.

Led Zeppelin is particularly big in the "pimple rock" market. But communication with children does not necessarily involve condescension and there are hints that the people who made this record could treat them as adults if they wanted. Polyphony and polyrhythms show up behind the a priori simplicity, with some nice synthesizer effects. Interesting board-fade details at the end of certain tracks suggest adult minds.

There's a jolly country feeling on "Hot Dog," which Robert Plant sings with a balance of parody and respect: "I took her love at seventeen, A little late these days it seems . . ."

The vocal on "Carouselambra" is mixed without regard for verbal audibility. Voices mingle with the surrounding full-throttle electric freight train roar, and the effect would be exciting if it did not go on so long.

Radio City Number

The strings on the introduction of "All My Love" sound like they are playing an overture to a Radio City Music Hall number.

The group's blues feeling can be convincing, and the music sometimes swings.

All of which adds up to meager fare compared to the rich veins rock explored in the '60s. No longer can we expect ambiguity, a grand design. We are now just grateful to hear music made by people.

"Yes I love her, I guess I love her . . ."

* * *

The current wave of solo piano improvisation was set in motion by Keith Jarrett, whose "Koeln Concert" has sold half a million albums and is still selling. Martial Solal, Gordon Beck, Earl Hines and most other top pianists have since made solo albums.

Armando Anthony (Chic) Corea is a complete pianist capable of taining interest alone. His new album "Delphi I" (Polydor) is d cated to L. Ron Hubbard, Scientologist leader. Corea has b Scientologist for many years r The word that first comes to m describing "Delphi I" is "peacef

Classical fans are looking for sort of updated, peaceful 19th-tury romanticism Jarrett and C offer them. They do not get i their own contemporary m They constitute another "cr over," like the more common between jazz and rock.

In Corea's case, the most obvi influence is Erik Satie.

Corea improvises as Satie mi write having listened to Art Tat Duke Ellington, Miles Davis — Erik Satie. Each side was recor from beginning to end without terruption; the transitions are m graceful as a result. The touch sensitive, dynamics understated, is more ordered music than J rett's, less histrionic. It also appe to be less improvised and is con quently less exciting. There is dence of George Russell's "Lyd Chromatic Concept of Tonal ganization." It is almost exclusiv consonant.

It is peaceful, reassuring mu with roots and exploration at same time. Particularly on side t in an offering to Tatum cal "Stride Time," Corea exploits the elements without milking the

Church Talks Begin

PARIS, Sept. 24 (IHT) — T Women of the Church of the Am ican Church in Paris next mon will start its 10th annual series lectures to help English-speaki newcomers to the Paris area. T lectures will be held at the chur Oct. 2, 9, 16 and 23, covering su subjects as "Culture Shock," "T French and You" and "Tackli the Red Tape."

Correction

PARIS (IHT) — A story in the International Herald Tribune editions of Sept. 20 about the new monthly publication Sheba, gave an incorrect date for a UNICEF charity gala event in Paris in connection with the launching of the publication. The correct date for the gala is Oct. 14.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

World Bank Cites Rising Oil Price

inance for LDCs a Worry

By Hobart Rowen

HINGTON, Sept. 24 (WP) hough economic develop- among poor countries were tory last year, oil-price in- by the Organization of Pe- Exporting Countries will t difficult for some small s to finance their deficits r, a senior World Bank offi- ns.

nenting on the bank's annu- l released yesterday, Ernest ice president for operations, bank calculates that for cal- 1979, the current-account of less-developed countries al $42 billion, rising to $50 in 1980 and that these fig- ume no further OPEC price s. Estimates privately made r international agencies peg 3 deficit of developing coun- around $55 billion.

rrent levels, Mr. Stern said, ficits can be financed with- ue burdens on international and the private banking But it is possible to con- scenario, he said, "in which are three or four more oil- creases, you will get to the here you can't finance the

port shows the bank's lend- ations continued to expand , with the International De- nt Association (IDA), its affiliate, lending $3 bil- 30 percent from a year ear- the bank itself lending billion, up 15 percent. The Stern said, "continues to be the largest single source of concessional aid" available to the poor countries — and 90 percent of IDA money goes to the poorest areas, where annual per capita income is $300 or less.

A Congressional Shadow

Meanwhile, a shadow continues being cast over the bank's projection of a yearly 5-percent increase in lending over the combined $10-billion figure by a legislative tangle in the United States, he noted. The House has voted to condition U.S. participation in all development banks by barring indirect aid to Vietnam, Cuba, and some other countries.

Since other countries' contributions to IDA are keyed in the current "replenishment" of funds to the U.S. share, a rejection by the bank of conditional U.S. participation would render the other contributions "null and void," Mr. Stern said, echoing similar concern recently expressed by Carter administration officials (IHT Sept. 19).

Officials still hope that the House limitation will be knocked out in the Senate. Similar attempts in the past two years have been stopped by the Senate. However, as the legislation stands, the $3.6-billion request by the administration has been trimmed to $2.5 billion. If this figure is not adjusted upward, it is pointed out, both the World Bank and the United States stand to lose. Not only will the bank have reduced lendable funds, but the U.S. voting share in the bank stands to fall below the 20-percent mark that now provides a veto for the United States.

The report notes that the executive directors recently agreed to recommend to the board of governors a general capital increase of $40 billion — about doubling the bank's capital stock — but that no follow-up action had been taken.

"If we don't get the general capital increase pretty soon," Mr. Stern said, the bank will not be able to maintain its $7-billion pace of lending, much less plan any increase. Without the general capital increase, he added, the level of bank lending would fall back to around $5.5 billion.

W. German Chemical Cos. Optimistic for 4th Quarter

FRANKFURT, Sept. 24 (AP-DJ) — Despite rising prices and the lagging U.S. economy, West Germany's big three chemical companies — Hoechst, Bayer and BASF — expect their worldwide business to continue strong in the fourth quarter, followed by only a moderate decline in 1980.

The three companies have had what BASF Chairman Matthias Seefelder terms "really brilliant" results in the second and third quarters this year. In 1978 they generated combined earnings of about $700 million on sales of about $36.6 billion.

But some analysts say the sharp upswing reflected customers stocking before chemical prices rose in line with increased oil costs. These analysts worry that in coming months, chemical companies will suffer as customers whittle down existing stocks — a process that could drag on because of the U.S. recession.

Executives of all three companies concede inventory buildup was a significant factor in their record sales earlier in the year. "Our customers were only building up to normal inventory levels," says Kurt Lanz, Hoechst's deputy chairman, adding "they had started the year with empty warehouses."

A mild U.S. recession

Moreover, says Mr. Lanz, "the chemical industry doesn't seem to have been seriously affected yet by the recession in the U.S." Moreover, he says that the U.S. recession will not be "very drastic; we don't think 1980 will be as bad as some people think."

Herbert Gruenewald, Bayer's chairman, noting that some forecasters expect only a "short and mild" U.S. recession, says "we don't see a slackening of demand for our products. We anticipate a slowdown in 1980, but we don't see a sharp downturn."

Serious problems are looming nevertheless. Mr. Lanz believes the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will probably raise prices more than 20 percent during the next 12 months. This, he says, could lead to price increases of 30 percent or more for such chemical products as plastics and fibers.

Mr. Seefelder warns that such rapidly rising prices will, at some point, "have a braking effect on the chemical industry."

Yet the executives cite several reasons to be optimistic. Mr. Gruenewald says: "industrial chemicals have taken the lead in the present business cycle. When the slowdown in that area comes, consumer products should prove again a stabilizing factor." Adds Mr. Lanz: "a few months ago we were worried about having enough oil supplies to last through the winter, but now we are certain we will."

While the three companies are working to reduce their dependence on oil, BASF may be better positioned than the others. "We have the technology" for alcohol-based petrochemicals, says Mr. Seefelder, noting the company is building a pilot plant for production of alcohol-based petrochemicals in Brazil.

Although he says prices must be higher for such a plant to become commercially viable, Mr. Seefelder says he also is holding exploratory talks with the Soviet Union about buying its methanol for use as a fuel or a petrochemical base. The Soviets have large, untapped methanol reserves near the Black Sea.

Hoechst and BASF also are planning to develop their existing business in the United States. "There's lots of room for us to expand our American operations," says Mr. Lanz, citing pharmaceuticals, agricultural chemicals and filaments as likely sectors. BASF hopes to expand its U.S. auto paint business. "We see the U.S. auto industry becoming more important all over the world," says Mr. Seefelder.

ets Claim ew 'Super' ins of Wheat

SA, U.S.S.R., Sept. 24 (AP- A top Soviet biologist says farmers are beginning to o "super" strains of wheat ive or 10 years will greatly the nation's harvests.

echnyak, director of the All- nstitute of Plant Breeding etics here, said that the new could make the Soviet Un- dependent on importing -grown wheat.

ounter the Soviet Union's own climatic ups and the institute has been trying op wheat strains that with- eather changes and resist drought and disease. "We wn two very good varieties ive or ten years will greatly harvests," Mr. Sechnyak

oviet Union is again facing ter year on the grain front. 9 grain harvest may total ut 180 million tons, 24-per- ow last year's record 237.8 tons, according to the U.S. ure Department.

any Raising Funds

KFURT, Sept. 24 (AP-DJ) ederal government is taking debt paper (schuldscheine) bond traders said today. d the government is offer- -year notes yielding 7.65 five-year notes yielding 7¾ 10-year notes yielding 7.83 12-year notes yielding 7.88 and 15-year notes yielding ent.

ompany eports

evenue, Profits in Millions
rencies, unless otherwise indicated

Fisons

	1979	1978
......	206.5	165.
......	5.4	9.1
......	0.145	0.244

lts restated.

States

Braniff International

a.31	1979	1978
......	1.96 loss	13.65
......	—	0.68
	1979	1978
......	14.93	33.73
......	0.75	1.69

mmonwealth Edison *

..31	1979	1978
......	2,650.	2,330.
......	244.62	239.14
......	2.96	3.21

fter preferred dividends.

General Mills *

	1979	1978
......	973.0	906.6
......	42.8	43.2
......	0.85	0.86

rterly dividend increased to 29 cents a share, payable cord Oct. 10.

eneral Tire & Rubber

	1979	1978
......	554.1	588.2
......	20.85	29.43
e......	0.89	1.27
	1979	1978
......	1,680.	1,570.
......	66.15	85.51
e......	2.84	3.68

Jewel Companies *

	1979	1978
......	1,130.	1,020.
......	14.10	10.82
e......	1.26	0.93
	1979	1978
......	1,950.	1,790.
......	23.20	17.98
e......	2.08	1.55

results restated.

News and Notes

An exploratory well drilled by Union Oil in the U.K. sector of the North Sea has tested oil at a combined rate of 6,000 barrels a day from separate tests of three zones between 8,269 and 8,506 feet. The oil ranged from 31 to 36 degree gravity. The well is located on a separate geologic structure about 7½ miles southwest of the Heather oil field, operated by Union Oil, which began production in October, 1978. Additional drilling will be conducted to define the extent of reservoir. Union Oil holds a 31¼-percent interest in the block and is operator for a group which includes Tenneco (31¼ percent), Getty Oil (31¼ percent) and the Norwegian oil company DNO (6¼ percent).

* * *

Two Norwegian banks, Christiania Bank Kreditkasse (Kredittkassen) and Andresens Bank (A-Bank), have agreed on a draft proposal to merge. The agreement will be discussed at special stockholders" assemblies set for Oct. 1. No details from the draft agreement were revealed. The boards of the two banks started merger negotiations Aug. 20. A merger of the two would create an institution matching the size of Norway's present leading commercial bank, Den Norske Creditbank with holdings of about $3.1 billion.

* * *

St.-Gobain has acquired an indirect stake in CII Honeywell Bull by purchasing Cie. Generale d'Electricite's 20-percent stake in Cie. des Machines Bull, the parent company of the Franco-American data-processing concern. St.-Gobain paid 255.7 million francs (about $62 million) through its subsidiary Ste Orisud to acquire CGE's 3.93 million shares of Ste Opagep — a "shell" company set up to manage CGE's Machines Bull holding. Shareholders of Machines Bull now are the French government (20 percent) and St.-Gobain (20 percent), with the outstanding shares listed on the Paris bourse. Machines Bull owns 53 percent of CII Honeywell Bull. CGE is believed to have welcomed the opportunity to sell out in view of the fact that the computer firm is branching into fields in which it would be in direct competition with CGE. St.-Gobain has been working for some time at diversifying its activities, which have been centered on flat glass production, engineering, packaging, fibers and asbestos. Early this year, St.-Gobain announced an agreement with National Semiconductor of the United States under which the two firms set up a joint subsidiary in France to manufacture sophisticated integrated circuits.

* * *

Exxon will proceed with buying some 95 percent of the stock of Reliance Electric Co. of Cleveland tendered by shareholders. Exxon had been hanging back from completing the takeover because of a continuing legal dispute over the merger with the Federal Trade Commission. On Sept. 19, Reliance sued Exxon to compel completion of the sale. Reliance President Charles Ames said the suit was not hostile in intention but simply was filed as a matter of duty to protect the interest of Reliance shareholders. Exxon now says it will proceed as rapidly as possible to buy the approximately 93 percent of the common and 75 percent of the Series A preferred shares that were tendered in response to its June 21 offer. Exxon offered $72 a share for the common and $202.72 a share for the Series A preferred. The offer was valued at $1.17 billion. Exxon made the offer as part of its plan to produce a new energy-saving speed control system for industrial electric motors. The Exxon purchase had been delayed by a court ruling that Exxon must maintain Reliance as a separate business pending a trial on the allegedly anti-competive features or the deal.

Turnover Slows Sharply

Big Board Prices Tumble

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 — Blue chips and glamour stocks led prices lower on the New York Stock Exchange today as volume dipped well below the near-record turnover Friday.

Analysts attributed the drop in prices to profit-taking and renewed concern over interest rates. The decline gained momentum in the afternoon as investors grew discouraged at the market's inability to improve.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 8.10 at 885.84. Declines led advances by 1,054-to-459 on volume of 33.96 million shares, well below the 52.38 million shares traded Friday — the fifth heaviest volume ever.

Analysts noted that the market was pulling back from Thursday's rally, which was led by oil stocks involved in the Hibernia well off Newfoundland. Those shares were hit by profittaking Friday and again today after results of initial tests on the well were called disappointing by some analysts.

Analysts also said investors grew cautious today ahead of the government's scheduled report tomorrow of the latest U.S. inflation statistics.

Among the participants in the Hibernia well, Mobil lost 2½ to 51, Standard of California 1¾ to 58, Gulf Oil 1 to 33¾ and Columbia Gas System 1⅜ to 35.

Other oils also lost ground. Occidental Petroleum slipped ⅜ to 27, Standard of Ohio ⅜ to 68 and Standard of Indiana ¼ to 70¾.

Reliance Electric gained 5⅝ to 68⅞ after Exxon said it plans to proceed with the purchase of Reliance. Exxon eased ½ to 58⅝.

General Motors gained 1⅜ to 65¾. The Chicago Tribune reported that GM has developed a new battery that will enable it to market electric-powered cars by 1985. This afternoon GM said it will recall 225,000 of its new X-cars.

Charter lost 2⅝ to 45⅞. It said it regained control of a refinery in the Bahamas by satisfying all secured and unsecured creditors of the operations. It said a substantial portion of the proceeds of a $200-million credit agreement will be used to satisfy those creditors' claims.

Among glamours and blue chips, IBM lost 2 to 67⅞, Kodak 1⅛ to 53, Du Pont ⅜ to 45, Teledyne 3½ to 146¾ and Honeywell 2⅜ to 80.

Phizer announced an anti-arthritis drug, the first molecularly designed to be taken only once a day, is being made available to medical doctors in Switzerland. The company said the compound, called Feldene, can provide prolonged relief of pain and reduce swelling and inflammation.

On the over-the-counter market, Overmyer gained to 9½-bid from 7⅜ Friday. It said Australian Consolidated Industries plans to make a tender offer for up to 20 percent of Overmyer at a premium over the current market price.

In Washington, the House Ways and Means Committee approved a federal debt ceiling of $879 billion through May 31, 1980 — an increase of $49 billion over the debt limit due to expire at midnight Sept. 30, and $6-billion less than the $885 billion ceiling that was rejected by the House last week.

Meanwhile, the Treasury postponed the sale $5.75 billion of two-year and four-year notes, originally scheduled for later this week, because of congressional inaction on legislation to raise the national debt ceiling.

Cash of Big Institutions A Potential Discomfit

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP-DJ) — Large institutional investors appear to have one eye on the trading tape, the other on the calendar and both are telling different stories.

Despite all kinds of normally-discouraging news, stock prices have set new highs for the year. Meanwhile, the end of the third quarter is not far away and cash-laden institutions can be less faulted, when reporting results to clients, for getting in on the market upswing than for sitting idly by.

This combination, analysts believe, could well extend the life of the market advance, but many danger signs are being flashed by rising interest rates and growing uncertainty over the depth of the economic slowdown. At the least, analysts expect an attempt to push the Dow Jones industrial averge above the 907 level, where it peaked last September.

This average is practically alone among market indicators in having failed to surpass its 1978 peak during the recent summer rally. Traders tasted blood on this score when the 887.63-mark, the year-to-date high set on Aug. 31, was exceeded in last week's sharp price surge, culminating in a 893.94 close Friday.

High-Risk Situation

Even with signs that the icy reserve of institutions has thawed — many have been increasing their cash-flow commitments to equities from the very low levels of a year ago — the stock market continues to appear a high-risk situation to some analysts.

Behind this apprehension lies the course of an economic slowdown that has been anticipated widely but remains ill-defined. The relatively good availability of money and credit at the same time that interest rates are at record levels is disconcerting to some economists.

"An eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation between monetary policy and inflation" is what the latest spurt in interest rates means to Albert Sommers, consulting economist to Drexel Burnham. "This has removed one of the distinctions between conditions in the middle of 1974 and in the summer of 1979," he says, adding " it enlarges the possibilities that the system is about to experience a recession of significant depth and significant pain."

"We're obviously treading in uncharted waters," says Gary Stern, economist with consultants Gary Schilling & Co. "The real rate of interest — the nominal interest rate subtracted from the inflation rate — is zero, at best," he says, noting that through much of this year, interest rates have been below the inflation rate, adding to the reasons corporations have found it advantageous to borrow.

In several past recessions, the real cost of borrowing, adjusted for inflation, has reached 4 to 6 percent before it began dampening demand for credit and sharply slowing business activity, Mr. Stern says. This suggests to Mr. Stern that nominal interest rates would have to climb "a lot higher, perhaps two to four percentage points," before they exert crunch-like pressures on the economy and the inflation rate. But interest rates of 15 to 17 percent would bring Federal Reserve Board policies under intense political and social pressure, so Mr.Stern and others are raising the odds that credit controls may be in the offing.

Patrick Savin, also of Drexel Burnham, says the Fed "can either withdraw reserves or increase reserve requirements, raising interest rates, thus forcing inventory liquidation by corporations. Barring that, credit controls are just around the corner."

There are other reasons for caution regarding the idea that stock prices have seen their lows in this economic cycle. A study by James Bohan, of Merrill Lynch, showed that recession-related stock market declines in the past have not ended until a decline in industrial production has been in force for some time.

"In the post-World War II period, the declines in industrial production have lasted five to 16 months," he says. "Stock market bottoms have occurred, on average, 7.4 months after the peak in industrial production and 4.6 months before the low in industrial production," according to Mr. Bohan.

In the current cycle, the industrial production index appears to have peaked last March at the 153 level, while at the latest reading in August, it stood at 150.9.

'Massive Unemployment Only Solution'

Wages Up Despite Rising Jobless Rate

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP-DJ) — Wage and benefit boosts will remain a key goal of organized labor in the United States, even as a decelerating economy continues dropping workers from payrolls and despite the Carter administration's 7-percent guideline for annual wage increases.

The latest evidence is General Motors' settlement with the United Auto Workers. The union, which has experienced 80,000 layoffs in recent months, won a contract that will give workers a 34-percent wage increase over three years, plus beefed-up pension benefits.

Other, guideline-busting wage increases negotiated this year, included an average 31-percent increase over three years in the trucking industry, 29 percent in the garment industry, 35 to 40 percent in the airlines and a 39-percent increase in the rubber and electric equipment sectors.

Some economists predict that for all-1979, hourly-U.S.labor costs will climb about 10 percent and several — in addtion — predict either no growth in productivity, or possibly a decline.

Little Relief Seen

Little if any relief is in sight. Lyle Gramley, a member of President Carter's Council of Economic Advisers, predicts that average hourly compensation next year will go up "a bit over 9½ percent."

Some economists think it will take a severe recession to begin unwinding the wage-price spiral. Conference Board economist Audrey Freedman says: "The only solution I see is massive unemployment."

Years ago a business slowdown could be expected to reduce the upward pressure on labor costs as the supply of unemployed workers rose relative to demand. But the growing power of labor unions has helped make wages and benefits less vulnerable to business downturns, while increased unemployment compensation has made workers more willing to risk layoffs by pressing their demands. Above all, U.S.workers today are determined to maintain their purchasing power despite double-digit inflation.

Eagle-Picher Industries, a diversified manufacturer, has been cutting production and laying off workers, but John Painter, its president, predicts that when contract talks begin over the next 12 months, "the overriding consideration in employees' minds won't be worry about losing their jobs." Rather, he says, it will be "their attempts to maintain their standard of living in the face of rising inflation."

Steel companies are experiencing a drop in demand for flat-rolled steels used in autos and appliances. Their production may slow further, resulting in many layoffs by the time they begin bargaining in February with the United Steelmakers. But the personnel vice president of a major steelmaker says, "I don't believe unemployment will temper the demands in any of the upcoming negotiations."

Defending his union's stance, United Steelworkers President Lloyd McBride declares: "there's nothing wrong with steelworkers being able to keep pace with inflation just as the corporations do."

Meanwhile, government economists say they see no grounds for near-term optimism regarding productivity growth. In the private business sector it fell at a seasonally-adusted annual rate of 2.4 percent in the second quarter, following a 2.8-percent decline in the first quarter.

The Labor Department said that the drop, coupled with a 9.3-percent annual rate of increase in hourly compensation during the second quarter, brought the cost of producing a unit of output to a 12-percent annual rate of increase which nearly matched the first quarter's 14.6-percent rate of gain.

Tool Orders Up Sharply in U.S.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 24 (AP-DJ) — The recession has not stopped manufacturers from buying new machinery, so far at least, U.S. machine tool producers report.

Orders for the machines used to shape most metal parts from industrial gears to refrigerator doors, totaled $429.2 million in August, up 19 percent from July and 15-percent higher than a year earlier, according to the National Machine Tool Builders' Association.

Although July and August are vacation months, the August total appears to indicate that business is remaining on the relatively high plateau attained earlier this year.

The factory operating rate, which the industry uses to gauge the need for additional machinery, slipped to 84.6 percent of capacity in August, the lowest level in more than a year and down 2.5 percentage points from a five-year high of 87.1 percent last March.

However, part of the reduction resulted from lower auto production, and auto makers are forced to order machinery to make smaller and more fuel-efficient cars regardless of the sales slowdown, machine tool executives say.

Portugal Cites Benefit Of Gold Price Hike

LISBON, Sept. 24 (Reuters) — The rise in the price of gold means Portugal's gold reserves are now worth more than its external debt, the Bank of Portugal's deputy governor Vitor Constancio said today.

Without giving figures, he told the daily newspaper Xiario de Noticias that less than 20 percent of the nation's gold reserves are committed as loan collateral. He also spoke of a substantial improvement in Portugal's balance-of-payments deficit, which he forecast will probably not exceed $500 million this year compared to $800 million last year and $1.5 billion in 1977.

International investments
A Mellon-Pictet joint-venture

Mellon National Corporation, the Pittsburgh-based bank holding company and Pictet and Cie, a private Swiss banking institution headquartered in Geneva, signed on September 10, 1979 a memorandum of intent to form jointly an international money management company, Mellon-Pictet International Management Ltd.

The venture will involve subsidiaries of the two banking firms, Mellon International Finance Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mellon Bank NA, and Pictet Bank and Trust Ltd, an indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary of Pictet and Cie located in Nassau.

The announcement of the new venture was made following the signing of the memorandum by James H. Higgins, Chairman of Mellon, and Claude de Saussure, Partner of the Swiss banking firm.

Mellon-Pictet International Management Ltd will have offices in London and plans to be operational on or about January 1, 1980 pending approval of the appropriate regulatory authorities.

The new company plans to provide its customers, principally corporate pension funds, with international investment management services. Mellon is one of the largest money managers in the United States, its trust department currently manages funds with a market value in excess of $12 billion. Pictet and Cie, established in 1805 has been a leader among international investment firms for many years.

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together with
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in cooperation with
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Copies of the listing prospectus with particulars relating to the Company, are available with the above banks.

25th September 1979

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Chge Prev Quot.
				— A—A—A —							
39¼	29⅛	ACF	2.24	5.8	7	143	38½	38½	38¾	— ⅛
23⅝	15⅜	AMF	1.24	7.3	7	105	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞	
28½	13	AM Intl	.28	1.7	16	249	17⅜	16½	17	
12⅞	8⅛	APL	1	9.2		74	11	10⅝	10⅝	
43½	33¾	ARA	1.82	5.1	7	70	36¼	35¾	36	
31⅜	21⅜	ASA	1.40	4.7		387	29⅞	29¼	29½	+ ⅛
12¾	8½	ATO	.48	4.3	5	115	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
22⅜	20½	AVX s	.25	1.2	13	x41	21½	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
40⅜	29½	AbbtLb	1	2.6	14	703	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	— ⅛
23¼	16¼	AcmeC	1.20	5.3	6	21	22¾	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
5⅜	3⅜	AdmDg	.84	.9	6	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
13	10⅜	AdaEx	1.32e	10.		62	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅜
7⅛	3⅝	AdmMl	.20e	3.8	7	91	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
36⅜	28⅜	AetnLf s	1.80	5.3	5	1606	34⅛	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
28¼	17⅜	Ahmans	1.20	4.6	5	22	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
3½	2	Aileen				69	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
35⅜	23⅛	AirPrd	.80	2.4	10	130	33⅜	33⅛	33½	+ ⅛
25⅝	15¼	AirbFrt	1.20	4.8	11	23	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅜
17⅛	11¼	Akzona	.80	5.3	8	223	16⅜	15¾	15⅝	— 1⅛
8⅝	7¾	AlaP dpf.87		11.		40	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
94	76⅜	AlaP pf	9	11.		z740	80	79	79	
108	97½	AlaP pf	11	11.		z50	100¾	100½	100¾	+ 1¼
100	82½	AlaP pf	9.44	11.		z50	84	84	84	— 1
86¾	72	AlaP pf	8.16	11.		z30	73	73	73	— 1
16⅜	13⅜	Alaposca	1.40	9.0	9	6	15½	15½	15½	
27½	13½	Alaskin	.66	2.5	24	150	27	26½	26¾	— ⅜
45¾	23½	Albany	1	2.3	11	67	43¼	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
9	6¼	Alberto	.36	4.3	10	47	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
44¾	31	Albrisn	1.20	2.7	8	18	u44⅜	44¼	44⅜	+ ⅛
41⅛	30⅞	Alcana	2	5.0	5	253	40	39⅞	39⅞	
32½	22⅜	AlcoStd	1.48	4.4	7	21	32½	32	32	
9⅝	5⅛	Aleadr	.40	5.2	6	26	8	7¾	7¾	
24⅝	18½	AlgCp	1	3.3	7	61	30⅜	29⅝	29⅝	— 1
28⅜	25¼	AlgPrf	2.86	10.		59	27⅞	27½	27½	— ⅛
13	6½	AlgAir			4	312	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	18	AlgAir pf	1.87	8.3		2	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
24⅝	17⅜	AlgLd	1.28	5.2	5	33	25	24½	24½	— ⅛
40	31	AlgLd pf	3	7.5		198	40½	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
23⅜	21	AlgLd pf	2.19	10.		3	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
18⅜	15¼	AlgPw	1.76	11.	6	365	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
17¼	14¼	AllenGp s	1	6.6	6	58	15⅛	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
34½	20⅝	Allergan	.60	2.0	11	55	30½	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
42⅜	27¾	AlldCh	2	4.8	9	1153	42¼	41¾	42	
13½	9⅞	AlldMnt	.86	6.7	7	5	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	10¾	AlldPd	.60	3.1	12	12	19⅜	19⅛	19½	+ ⅜
27½	20⅝	AlldSir	1.60	6.2	6	24	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
38⅜	27¾	AllisCh	1.80	5.0	6	325	36⅞	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
18⅜	11⅞	AllrAu	.64b	3.7	10	x10	17¼	17¼	17½	
21⅜	14½	AlphPr	.72e	3.5	8	4	20½	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
59¼	43⅝	Alcoa	2.80	4.8	5	221	59	58¾	58½	
24⅞	13⅛	AmSug	1	4.5	9	24	22¾	22	22	— ⅜
43⅞	36½	Amax s	1.80	4.1	9	555	u44¾	43	44¼	+ ⅜
58	43⅛	Amax pf	3	5.1		351	u59	56¾	58¼	+ 1½
32¾	14	Amcord	1.40	4.3	9	243	32½	31	32⅛	+ 1⅛
25⅝	16½	Amrce	1.52	6.5	6	28	24⅛	23⅝	24	
42	31	Amrcr pf	2.60	6.7		5	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ 1
48¾	31¼	AHess	1.40b	3.3	6	1048	43⅜	42¼	42¼	— 1⅜
107½	56	AHes pf	3.50	3.7		34	96		94½	+ 2
17⅜	10⅜	AmAir	.40	3.2	2	300	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	4	AmAir wt				85	5½		5¼	— ⅛
21⅛	18¾	AAir pf	2.18	12.		43	19½	18⅞	18⅞	
19⅛	12¾	ABakr	1.20b	8.3	6	14	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
67⅛	45½	ABrnds	5	7.7	7	134	65¼	64¾	64⅞	— ⅜
32⅛	22⅛	ABrd pf	1.70	7.5		4	31⅛	31¼	31⅛	+ ⅛
33½	30⅜	ABrd pf	2.75	8.9		8	31	31	31	— ⅛
35⅛	28⅜	ABrd pf	2.67	8.8		9	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
47⅜	32⅛	ABdcs	1.20	2.6	9	1198	47¼	46¼	47	
18½	13¼	ABldM	.70	4.7	7	12	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
41⅞	34½	AmCan	2.80	7.2	6	51	39⅜	39	39	— ⅛
22¼	19½	ACan pf	1.75	9.0		7	19¾	19½	19½	
6⅞	2⅝	ACentry				233	u 7	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
32⅛	23¾	ACyan	1.60	5.4	9	425	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	8⅜	AmDist				26	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
39¾	29⅝	AEP	1.16	5.4	8	42	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
23⅞	19¼	AEIPw	2.18	11.	9	1679	19⅜	d19¼	19¼	
⅜	1-64	AEIPw	rt			34070	1-32	1-64	1-32	
36¾	27¾	AmExp	1.88	5.3	7	328	34⅜	33⅝	34	— ⅛
14½	8¾	AFamil	.60b	5.2	5	84	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
22¾	19	AGIBd	2e	9.9		110	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	— ⅛
20⅜	15½	AGnCv	1.44	7.2		43	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	22⅜	AGnIns	1	2.8	6	543	36½	36⅛	36¼	— ⅛
37¾	23	AGIn pf	.90	2.5		1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ 1
16½	9⅜	AHerlIL	.48	3.6	8	60	13¾	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
20¾	12	AmHoist		5.2	6	118	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
30¼	24⅜	AmHome	1.50	5.5	12	1790	28	27⅛	27¾	— ⅜
133½	110½	AHomePf	2	1.6		5	123	123¼	123¼	— 5
34⅝	23⅛	AmHosp	.80	2.3	13	573	34½	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
13½	8⅜	AmInvt	.40	3.8	7	79	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
36⅜	18	AMI	.80	2.3	11	153	35⅛	34¼	34⅝	— ⅛
9¼	4⅜	AmMatrs	.07e	.8	3	1652	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
47	36	ANatR	3.20	7.5	8	197	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	
31½	24⅛	ASLFI	n.60a	2.0	6	17	29½	29	29½	+ ⅛
19⅜	10¼	AShip	.80a	4.6	54	12	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
58½	39	AStand		3.3	7	119	57½	56¼	57	+ ½
10¾	6	ASug	.32	3.3	10	172	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
32⅛	23½	AmStir	.80	2.5	4	142	31⅝	31½	31½	— ⅛
59⅝	57¼	AmStir	pf			49	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝	
64¾	54⅞	ATT	5	9.0	7	4720	55¾	54⅞	55¼	+ ⅛
67⅜	58¾	ATT	pf	4	6.9	x43	57⅞	d57¾	57¾	
47¾	43⅜	ATT	pf	3.64	8.3		x808	44⅜	43⅝	
49¼	44⅞	ATT	pf	3.74	8.3		x176	45⅝	45	
14⅞	10¼	AWatWk	.92	6.8	5	3	13½	13½	13½	
19	14⅜	AWal	pf	1.43	8.2		z200	17½	17½	+ ⅛
14¼	11	AWa	Spf	1.25	11.		z100	11½	11½	+ ⅛
21	15½	Ameron		1.8	6	14	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	9⅛	AmesD	.40b	2.9	5	3	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
42⅛	27⅛	Ametek	1.80	4.3	10	46	41¾	41½	41⅝	
25¼	15⅜	Amiac	1.20	4.9	6	441	24½	24	24⅛	
40⅛	29½	AMPinc	.76	2.1	12	270	35⅞	35⅜	35⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	13⅜	Ampco	.60	2.7	7	13	22½	22¼	22¼	
19⅛	10½	Ampex	.05e		3	11	x453	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅜	AmrepCp			7	21	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
24⅜	14⅛	Amslar	1.35	6.1	9	169	22⅝	22	22⅛	— ⅛
7¾	6⅜	Amsi	pf	.68	10.		5	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
43	29¼	Amsted	2	4.9	7	4	40⅞	40½	40⅝	— ½
21⅛	14⅛	Analog	S			16	92	u21⅛	21¼	— ⅛
18¾	16	Anchor	s1.20	6.8	5	51	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
25⅞	18⅛	AnClay	1.12	5.1	6	30	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5¼	Angelica	.54	5.0	7	63	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
19	8½	Anixter	.40	2.2	7	80	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
30	18⅛	Apache	s.40	1.4	12	x506	29¼	28⅝	28½	— ⅜
15⅝	7½	ApldDig			8	155	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
36½	18½	ApldDig	pf1	5.0		6	20	20	20	— 1
27⅝	17½	Arcata	1.12	4.5	6	12	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
35	28¾	Arcat	pf	2	6.2		5	32½	32½	+ ⅛
31¼	25	Arcat	pf2.16	7.5		3	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	
23¼	18¼	ArizPS	2	10.	7	196	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
112¾	103	ArlPpl	10.70	10.		z90	103	103	103	
17⅝	8⅝	ArkBst	.40b	6.2	20	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
47½	28¾	ArkLGs	2.20	4.8	10	118	47⅛	46¼	46¼	— 1
5⅛	1⅜	ArlenRlty				223	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
10⅜	5¼	Armada			8	25	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
25½	17	Armco	1.50	5.9	5	214	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
32¼	25⅜	Arm	pf	2.10	6.5		55	u32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
20¾	14⅜	ArmCk	1.10	6.0	8	187	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
32	18¼	ArmRu	1.20	6.0	4	11	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
22⅜	15¾	AroCorp	1b	4.8	5	x3	21	21	21	— ⅛
26⅛	7⅝	ArrowE	.20r	.8	17	72	25	24½	25	+ ½
18¾	12	Arvin	1	7.3	4	58	14⅛	13½	13⅝	— ½
29⅜	22¼	Arvin pf	2	8.1		3	24¾	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
26⅜	13⅝	Asarco	1	3.8	5	1057	u27⅛	26¾	26⅞	
45½	31	AshlOil	s 2	5.1	5	158	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅛
21½	15¾	AsdDG	1.50	7.6	7	287	19⅞	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
22⅛	15½	Athlone	1.20	6.0	5	52	20½	19¾	20	— ⅛
22⅞	17½	AtCyEl	1.84	10.	8	64	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
73½	49⅛	AtlRich	2.80	3.9	9	762	72½	72	72	— ½
243	167⅛	AtlRc	pf	3	1.2		2	243	243	243	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Chge Prev Quot.
49¾	41	AtlRc	pf3.75	8.9		z50	42¼	42½	42¼		
87	58¾	AtlRc	pf2.80	3.3		42	86½	86	86	— ½	
20½	9½	AtlasCp				26	17½	17	17	— ⅛	
37⅛	27¼	AutoDta	.64	1.8	17	188	36½	36⅛	36½	+ ⅛	
32	18½	AvcoCp	1.20	4.8	3	1338	25½	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛	
19¾	12¾	Avery	.60	2.1	9	83	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛	
26⅜	13¾	Avnet	.80	3.3	7	208	24⅜	24	24⅛	— ⅛	
59	45⅜	Avon	2.80	5.7	12	549	49⅞	49½	49½		
				— B—B—B —							
65¾	12⅛	BAV Lig	52c			13	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛	
2⅞	1⅛	BT Mtg				9	2¼	2¼	2¼		
12½	6⅜	Bache	.50a	4.6	6	103	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛	
50⅜	27	Bakrint	.60	1.2	16	269	50¼	50	50¼	+ ⅛	
40½	17½	BalawU	1.20	3.3	8	74	36⅛	35⅝	36	+ ⅛	
60	28⅜	BldU	pf 2.06	3.8		2	53¾	53¼	53¼		
28⅞	20¾	BallCp	1.40	5.7	6	39	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛	
48¾	31¼	BallyMf	s.10	.3	25	1085	35½	33¾	35⅛	+ ⅛	
26⅜	21½	BaltGE	2.44	11.	7	154	23¼	23	23	— 1	
52½	43¼	BaltpfB4.50		10.		z10	46	45	45	— 1	
24⅜	18⅛	BanCal	.92	4.5	5	16	21¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜	
19½	11¼	Bandag	.60	3.4	10	31	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛	
29¾	17⅜	BangPnt	.80	3.0	5	8	27¼	27	27	— ⅛	
43¼	30⅜	BkNY	2.44a	6.4	5	104	39½	38⅝	39⅛	— 1¼	
17⅜	13⅛	BkofVa	1.16	7.7	5	x8	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛	
30⅜	23¼	BnkAm	1.32	4.7	7	881	28⅜	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛	
48⅛	32⅜	BankTr	3.20	7.1	6	267	47⅛	46	46⅝	— ½	
28⅜	25⅜	BkTr	pf2.50	9.7		2	25¾	25¾	25¾		
50¼	45½	BkTr	pf4.22	9.1		1	46½	46½	46½	— ⅜	
17	8¼	Banner	.14	1.3	9	32	10½	10¼	10¼		
58¾	21¼	Barber	1.60	2.8	14	222	57¼	56	57	— ⅜	
18⅞	10⅜	BardCR	.36	2.5	11	167	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛	
21⅜	15½	BarnGp	s.80	3.9	6	10	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛		
23½	14⅜	BarryW	s.52	2.5	12	35	20¾	20⅝	20½	— ⅜	
53⅜	32⅛	Bausch	2	3.9	9	159	52⅝	51⅜	51¾	— 1¼	
27	23½	Bausch	wi			9	26⅜	26¼	26¼	— ½	
48⅛	33⅜	BaxlTrv	.50	1.1	16	514	47⅝	47½	47⅝		
10⅜	2¾	BayColP			111	82	10¼	9¾	10	— ⅛	
27⅜	18¾	BaySfG	2	7.7	8	47	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛	
12½	9	BaykCla	.48	4.2	6	13	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛	
38	25	Bearing	.92	2.9	9	70	32⅛	31⅞	32	+ ⅛	
26¾	20¼	BeatFd	1.20	5.8	8	1040	21¾	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛	
56⅝	43⅜	Beat	pf 3.38	7.5		88	45½	45	45	— ⅛	
29⅜	20	Beckm	.28	1.0	16	66	27¼	27	27		
38⅜	30⅛	BectnD	.84	2.4	11	261	34¼	34	34⅛	— 1¼	
39	20	Beech	1	2.6	11	710	38¾	34⅜	37⅝	— 1¼	
11⅜	2⅜	Beker		1.5		82	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛	
44⅜	24⅜	BelcoPs	.80	2.0	9	81	41⅜	40⅝	41⅛	+ ⅛	
39⅜	19½	Belden	1.60	5.4	6	19	29¾	29¼	29¼		
6⅛	3⅝	BeldnH	.36b	5.1	6	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛		
21⅜	14⅜	BellHow	.96	4.5	16	102	21¾	21½	21½		
11⅜	5½	Bellind	.20a	1.7	7	606	u11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛	
19⅞	17¾	BellCa	s s1.52			30	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛	
30	19½	Bemis	1.40	4.7	7	264	u30½	29½	29½	— ⅛	
43½	33½	Bendix	2.56	6.1	6	60	42¾	42	42		
32¼	21⅛	BenfCo	2	6.1	6	107	32¾	32¼	32¼		
48	40⅜	Benef	pf4.30	10.		z30	42½	42¼	42¼		
27	22½	Benef	pf2.50	10.		z30	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛	
5¼	2⅝	BengtB			12	197	4¼	4	4	— ⅛	
7⅜	3½	BerkeyP			12	91	4	3⅞	3⅞		
30½	20½	BestPd	.16	.6	9	282	26¼	25½	25¾	— ⅛	
25½	19⅛	BethSt	1.68	6.5	4	533	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ⅛	
43½	29⅜	BigThr	.88	2.1	15	x46	43	42¼	42¾	— ⅛	
33⅜	14½	Binney	.80	2.6	15	393	32⅜	30⅝	31	+ ⅛	
36⅛	17⅛	BisFSL	1.20	3.6	7	50	33	32⅞	33	+ ⅛	
25¾	17⅛	BlockDr	.68	2.9	12	512	23¾	23⅛	23¼	— ⅛	
25¾	19⅛	BlairJn	s 1	4.3	8	24	23¾	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛	
25½	13¼	BlissL	1.10	5.4	7	79	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛	
26⅜	19⅜	BlckHR	1.60	6.1	10	82	u26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛	
29½	18¼	BlueB	1.60	5.9	6	347	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ⅛	
14	5⅜	Bluebrd	.28	2.0	9	21	13¾	13¾	13¾		
7⅜	3⅜	BobbieBr			4	34	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜		
51¾	37¼	Boeing	s 1	2.0	7	1694	50⅜	49¼	49⅝	— 1⅛	
33⅜	23½	BoiseC	1.50	4.1	6	113	37¾	37	37	— ⅜	
29¼	24⅜	Borden	1.82	7.1	6	241	25¾	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛	
7⅜	2	BorgW		6.1	5	499	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛	
9⅜	4⅜	Borrmns	.20	3.6	4	54	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛	
25⅞	20⅜	BosEd	2.44	11.	7	85	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅛	
93	78	BosE	pf8.88	11.		z230	80½	80	80½		
12	10	BosE	pr1.17	12.		22	10¼	10¼	10¼		
14⅜	12⅛	BosE	pr1.46	11.		7	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛	
17⅜	9¾	Braniff	.44	4.1	6	2107	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛	
46¾	20⅛	BraunC	.80	1.8	14	97	44¼	43¾	44¼	— 1	
30⅛	24½	BrigSt	1.20a	4.3	8	9	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛	
48⅛	32⅜	BristM	1.44	3.9	11	477	37¼	36⅝	37	— ⅛	
44	35⅛	BristM	pf 2	4.9		7	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	+ ⅛	
28⅞	16⅝	BritPet	1.02e	3.8	5	295	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛	
19½	14½	BrkwGl	1.08	4.9	9	89	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛	
25	18⅜	BkyLtG	2.02	8.9	6	34	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅛	
26½	24⅜	BkUG	pf2.47	9.7		13	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛	
23¾	14⅞	BwnSh	1	4.6	5	2	21¾	21¾	21¾		
19¼	7¼	Brown	.30	2.0	5	21	15¼	15	15⅛	— ⅛	
28⅝	22½	BwnGp	2	7.3	6	12	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛	
15⅛	11	BwnFer	.60	4.2	9	177	14⅜	14	14⅛	— ⅛	
17⅜	12¼	Brnswk	.80	5.8	5	308	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛	
42½	28	BrushW	2	4.8	7	17	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜		
21	20¾	BrushW	wi			3	21		21		
25	15¾	BucyEr	.88	4.4	7	295	20	19½	19⅝		
6¼	5⅝	BudgC	pf.60	11.		x5	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛	
36½	22	BuffFo	1.80	5.1	8	10	35½	35½	35½		
16⅜	10	Bundy	1	7.8	5	30	13	13	12¾	— ⅛	
20⅜	17⅜	BunkrH	1.92	11.		x3	17¾	17¾	17⅝		
29⅜	9½	BunkR	.84	3.3	7	178	25⅛	25¼	25¼	— ⅛	
20¼	16⅛	BurlInd	1.40	8.1	6	47	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛	
65	35	BurlNo	2.10	3.5	5	655	61	60¼	60¾	— ⅛	
7½	6⅜	BrlNo	pf.55	8.0		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞		
58¼	36	BrlNo	pf2.85	5.2	5	20	54¾	54½	54¾	+ ⅛	
31¼	17½	Burndy	1	3.3	10	14	30½	30¼	30¼	— ⅛	
7½	2¼	BrnsRL	.10c	1.7		349	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛	
78¼	64⅜	Burrsh	2.20	3.0	11	287	74¾	74¼	74⅜	— ⅛	
25¼	18	Burlin	s.80	3.2	9	36	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅛	
13¾	6⅞	Butles			43	131	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛	
				— C—C—C —							
30⅜	27	CBI Ind	s		12	10	29	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛	
57½	44⅛	CBS	2.60	4.8	8	314	54	53¾	53¾	— ⅛	
10¼	4¾	CCI			5	116	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛	
59⅜	29

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		MoPSv 1b	8.7	7	18	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
		MoPS pf2.44	11.		2	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
		Mobil s 2.40	4.7	8	3905	52½	50¾	51	—2½
		MobileH		12	65	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
		MdMer .20	1.5	7	600	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
		Mohasco .90	9.0	8	92	10½	10	10	— ⅜
		MnkDta		10	225	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅜
		MohkR 1.20	9.1	11	9 10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
		Monrh s 1	5.7	5	10	17¾	17½	17⅝	
		Monogr .52	1.2	8	35	45	44¼	44½	— ½
		Monsan 3.40	5.9	7	506	58⅜	57⅝	57¾	— ⅝
		MntDU 1.50	8.1	7	20	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
		MonPw 2.04	9.4	8	73	21¾	21⅝	21¾	
		MonSt 1.80a	9.7		43	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
		MONY .92e	11.	10	x46	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
		MoorM 1.12	3.1	6	126	36¾	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
		Morgan 2.50	5.0	7	154	50⅞	50½	50½	— ⅜
		MorKn 1.50	4.4	6	23	34⅛	33¾	33¾	— ¼
		MorseSh .66	3.6	6	381	18⅝	18⅛	18½	— ⅜
		MtgTrAm		6	19	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
		MorNor 1.40	4.3	10	103	32¾	32½	32½	— ⅛
		Motrola 1.20	2.4	11	387	51⅝	51	51	— ⅝
		MtFuel 2.20	7.9	10	106	28	27¾	27¾	— ¼
		MtSTel 2.32	9.0	7	46	25¾	25¾	25¾	
		Munford	1.2		156	8¼	8¼	8½	— ⅜
		Munfd pf.40	6.7		30	6	6	6	— ⅛
		Munsng 1.20	8.2	12	32	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
		MurphC 1.28	8.5	13	14	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
		MurpOil 1	1.4	14	235	72¼	71⅜	71¾	— ½
		MurryO 1	5.3	7	4	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
		MutOm 1.32	10.		21	13	12⅞	13	+ ¼
		MyersL .50	4.2	8	58	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
		— N-N-N —							
		NCH .64	2.9	10	222	22¼	21⅞	22	— ½
		NCNB n .64	4.5	6	85	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
		NCR 1.60	2.1	9	417	77½	75⅝	75⅞	—1⅛
		NLInd 1.20	4.2	10	285	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	— ½
		NLT 1.12	4.1	8	753	27¾	27¼	27⅜	— ¼
		NVF s		6	278	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
		Nabisco 1.50	6.2	7	113	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
		Nalco 1.36	4.3	13	536	31¾	31⅛	31½	— ⅛
		Narco .68	3.8	18	29	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
		Nashua 1.30	4.6	5	85	29⅛	28	28	—1½
		NatAirl .50	1.1	67	36	47½	47¼	47¼	— ⅛
		NatCan .72	3.1	10	140	23⅞	23¼	23⅜	— ½
		NCon pf1.50	3.6		2	41½	41½	41½	— ½
		NtCtyL .60	5.0	8	3	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
		NtDetr 2	5.8	5	18	34⅞	34½	34½	
		NatDist 1.80	6.3	7	445	29	28⅝	28½	— ⅜
		NDist pf4.25	6.0		z40	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	
		NatFG 2.54	8.8	6	x120	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
		NFG pf 2.30	9.2		x207	25	24⅝	25	+ ½
		NatGyp 1.32	6.0	5	593	23	21¾	22	
		NatHom			62	2⅝	2½	2½	
		NtLibt n .28	1.9	10	148	15⅜	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
		NMdCr s.60	2.8	10	183	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	— ⅛
		NMedE s.50	2.6	11	174	19⅝	19	19¼	— ¼
		NMineSv .56	3.9	19	52	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ¼
		NtPrest 1.50	8.3	10	15	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
		NtSemic		12	969	32	31¼	31¼	—1½
		NtSvIn 1.08	5.6	6	18	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
		NStand 1.24	7.5	6	30	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
		NatlStl 2.60	7.3	5	325	u35½	34⅝	35⅝	+ ½
		NatTea		7	24	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
		Natom 2.20	3.9	6	489	59¼	56¾	56⅞	—2¾
		NevPw 2.12	7.7	8	45	27⅞	27½	27½	
		NevP pf1.74	9.4		z300	18½	18⅜	18½	— ¼
		NevP pf1.95	11.		4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
		NEngEl 2.24	10.	6	71	22⅝	22⅜	22½	— ⅛
		NEnGE 1.60	9.9	6	15	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
		NENuct s.26	1.1	19	708	26	24½	24½	—1⅜
		NEnP pf2.76	10.		2	27	27	27	— ¼
		NEngT 3.16	9.3	8	18	34⅛	34	34	— ⅛
		NYSEG 1.76	11.	7	247	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ¼
		NYS pf 3.75	11.		z290	34¾	34½	34½	
		Newcrp			25	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
		Newell n.70	7.3	6	38	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
		Newmt 1.20	4.0	7	168	30⅛	29⅞	30	— ⅛
		Newt pf4.50	4.8		2	94½	94½	94½	—1
		Newprk .20	1.2	13	134	17	16⅝	17	
		NiaMP 1.44	11.	6	133	13⅛	13	13⅛	
		NiaMot 3.40	11.		z130	30⅝	d30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
38	31½	NiaMot 3.60	11.		z200	32	31⅜	31⅜	— ¼
41	35	NiaMot 3.90	11.		z300	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
67	54½	NiaMot 6.10	11.		z60	54	d53½	53½	—1
109	100	NiaMot 10.60	11.		z350	100¼	100¼	100¼	
83	70½	NiaMot 7.72	11.		z100	71	71	71	—1
13¾	9½	NiagSh 1.21e	9.0		38	u13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
35¾	26⅛	NICOR 2.52	7.6	6	173	33⅛	32¾	33⅛	+ ½
28⅝	20⅝	NorfWn 1.92	7.6	5	131	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
25¾	18⅝	Norlin 1.60	6.7	4	48	24¼	24	24	
28⅝	20⅝	Norris 1.40	5.7	6	193	25	23⅞	24⅝	+1½
38½	14⅞	NACoal .64	1.9	9	23	34⅜	34	34	— ¼
5⅜	2⅝	NoAMtg			19	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛
33	24¾	NoAPhl 1.70	5.7	5	148	30⅛	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
10⅛	8⅝	NoestUt 1.10	11.	7	322	10	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	11	NCalSL .70	3.9	5	14	18	17⅝	18	+ ¼
17½	14⅝	NIndPS 1.50	9.7	8	65	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
51⅝	32¼	NorNGs 3	5.9	7	104	50½	50¼	50½	
101½	96⅛	NoNG pf8.48	8.7		z10	97½	97½	97½	— ½
26½	21⅞	NoStPw 2.28	9.4	7	70	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
41½	35⅛	NSPw pf3.60	10.		y140	36	36	36	+1
112½	103	NSP pf10.36	10.		y10	104	104	104	— ⅜
103	95⅛	NSPw pf8.80	9.3		y10	94½	d94½	94½	— ⅜
44½	28⅜	NorTel a.80			180	43⅛	42¾	43	— ¼
8⅝	4½	Nthgate g			41	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
45	27⅜	Nortrp 1.80	4.6	6	263	39½	38⅝	39	+ ⅜
36¼	22⅝	NwstAirl .80	2.4	9	134	33¼	32⅞	33	— ⅛
29¼	23	NwtBcp 1.32	4.8	7	407	28	27⅝	27½	— ½
24⅞	17	NwtEnr s1.30	5.5	6	433	24⅛	23½	23½	— ½
37⅝	23	NwtInd 2.05	5.6	7	174	37	36½	36⅝	— ¼
26⅜	24	NwtP pf2.50	10.		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
12⅝	9⅝	NwMLf 1e	9.1	13	30	11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
33	27½	NwStW 1.80	6.4	5	17	28½	28¼	28¼	
34⅜	22	Norton 1.40	4.2	7	52	33⅛	32⅝	33	— ⅜
20⅛	14½	NorSim 1.04b	6.5	6	708	16⅜	16	16	— ⅜
45⅛	33½	NortS pf1.60	4.2		1	38	38	38	
35¼	27	Nucor s .36	1.1	7	x176	34⅛	33¼	33⅝	— ⅞
		— O-O-O —							
62	16¾	OKC 1.20	2.4	11	94	50⅛	49⅝	50	+ ¼
33⅞	14⅛	OakInd .40	1.5	14	293	27⅛	26⅝	27	—1½
20	15⅛	OakiteP 1.20	6.4	9	6	19	18⅝	18⅝	
27⅛	14⅝	OcciPet 1.25	4.8	9	2527	26⅛	25⅝	26	—1
12⅝	4⅛	OcciPet wt			428	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
43	26¾	OcciP pf2.16	5.1		8	42¼	42	42	—1
87	48½	OcciP pf3.60	4.3		2	84⅛	83½	83½	—3½
85	48¼	OcciP pf 4	4.9		2	82⅝	82¼	82¼	—2¼
25⅝	22	OcciP pf2.50	11.		87	22⅜	22¼	22¼	
23⅞	19⅛	OcciP pf2.30	11.		17	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
36¼	27¼	Ogden 2	5.6	6	480	u36⅛	35⅛	36	— ¼
56	43	Ogdn pf 1.87	3.3		4	u56½	55½	56½	+ ½
18	14½	OhioEd 1.76	12.	11	547	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
106¾	98	OhE pf10.48	10.		z10	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+ ⅝
82½	71	OhP pf 8.04	11.		z200	74	73	73	—1
24¾	20½	OhP pfG2.27	11.		3	21½	21½	21½	— ⅜
123	109½	OhP pfA 14	13.		z500	110¾	d109½	110¾	+ ¾
121¾	110½	OhP pfF 14	13.		z30	111	111	111	
18⅛	15½	OklaGE 1.60	10.	10	274	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
10	8½	OklGE pf.80	9.4		y80	9	8½	8½	— ¼
26¾	18⅝	OklaNG 1.80	7.3	7	28	24⅞	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
25¼	14⅝	Olin 1	4.3	7	245	23⅜	23	23¼	+ ⅛
33½	23	Omark 1.12	3.8	5	35	29⅞	29¼	29¾	+ ⅜
26¼	16	Oneida .92	4.0	5	11	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	— ⅛
13¼	9½	Opelika .84	6.9	5	6	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
16¼	13⅝	OronRk 1.56	11.	7	32	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
9	4⅝	Orange .20	2.4	5	145	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ¼
13⅛	7⅝	OrionC .30	2.7	7	327	11½	11⅛	11¼	+ ¼
23⅛	15⅛	OutMar 1.40	8.1	8	52	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
30½	18⅝	OutletCo 1	4.6	7	24	22	21⅝	21⅝	
18⅝	13	OverhDr .84	4.9	6	20	17½	17¼	17¼	
25½	16	OvrnTr 1.24	5.2	5	11	24⅛	24	24	— ¼
34⅜	20⅛	OverSh .50b	1.5	7	156	34⅛	33¼	33⅝	— ⅝
32⅝	24½	OwenC 1.20	4.0	8	179	30⅛	29⅞	30	— ⅛
22⅞	17⅛	OwenIll 1.26	5.7	5	191	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
75	60	OwnIl pf4.75	6.9		4	68½	67½	68½	+ ⅜
12¼	8	Oxfrdln .68	6.4	5	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
		— P-Q —							
23½	15⅛	PHH Gp .80	3.5	10	50	23⅛	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
12¾	8	PNBMt .96e	9.5	8	34	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ¼
32¾	23⅛	PPG 1.84	5.6	7	238	32¾	32½	32⅝	
24⅞	12⅝	PSA		5	125	u25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
13½	11¼	PacAS 1.28	11.		42	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
25⅛	21⅝	PacGE 2.44	11.	6	382	22⅜	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
23⅛	20	PacLtg 2	8.8	6	242	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ½
53⅝	38½	PacLm 2.20	4.2	14	27	53	52½	52½	— ⅛
28¼	17	PbhwTel 1.64	9.0	7	7	18⅛	18	18¼	+ ⅛
27⅝	19	PacPw 1.92	10.	8	154	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
16	13½	PacTT 1.40	10.	8	186	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
19½	10	PacTin 1	5.2	8	4	u19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅜
11⅞	6⅞	PaineW .44	4.1	5	55	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	12⅝	PalW pf1.30	9.1		9	14¼	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
20⅝	13⅝	PalmBc 1.20	6.5	4	42	18½	18⅜	18½	
7⅞	3¼	Pamida .06i			15	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	PanAm		3	879	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
55¼	36½	PanEP 3.10	5.9	7	41	53½	52½	52½	—
24⅜	14⅜	Papcil 1.14b	4.7	8	56	24⅜	23⅞	24½	— ⅛
22½	10¼	Pargas 1.08	5.4	10	41	20	19⅝	19⅝	—
35	18½	ParkDr s .24	.7	11	415	34⅞	34½	34⅝	+ ¼
31⅜	22½	ParHan 1.20	3.8	8	121	u31⅜	31⅛	31¾	+ ⅛
17¼	14⅛	ParkPn s.36	2.3	9	x121	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
17⅛	7	PatPtl		234	153	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	—
27½	18⅜	Peabdy .28b	1.1	9	71	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅜
14	6	Pengo		37	24	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
22½	13⅝	PenCen			208	18⅛	17⅝	18	— ¼
12	9⅝	PenCn prA			4	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
6½	4⅝	PenCn prB			102	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6¼	2⅝	PenDix			101	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
11½	7½	PennCp n.12	1.2		314	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
38⅝	28	Penney 1.76	5.8	8	525	30⅛	30	30⅛	— ⅛
68	51½	PaCo pf4.62	7.7		x2	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	+ ¼
21⅜	18⅝	PaPL 2.04	10.	6	1074	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
50½	42	PaPL pf4.50	10.		z340	44½	43¾	44	+ ¾
97⅝	81½	PaPL pf8.60	11.		z100	82	d81	81	—2
90	76⅝	PaPL pf8.40	11.		z270	80	78½	78½	—1
106	99	PaPL pf9.24	9.1		z60	101½	101½	101½	
111	100⅝	PaPL pf 11	11.		z1170	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	
122¾	107½	PaPL pf 13	12.		z180	108	107½	107½	— ½
84⅝	72½	PaPL pf 8	11.		z250	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	— ⅛
92½	78	PaPL pf8.70	11.		z180	79⅝	78	78	—1⅜
39¼	30½	Pennwlt 2.28	6.2	8	94	35⅝	34½	35¾	+ ⅜
24⅞	19½	Penw pf1.60	7.5		4	21½	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
48	26⅝	Pennzol 2.20	4.8	9	591	46	45⅜	45½	— ⅝
94⅝	84	Pennz pfB 8	8.7		z70	91½	91½	91½	—1
14	9⅛	PeopDr .24	1.9	8	108	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
39⅞	31⅝	PeopGs 2.88	7.8	7	213	37⅜	36⅞	37	— ⅛
29⅝	21⅞	PepsiCo 1.14	4.1	10	972	27⅜	27⅛	27½	— ⅛
34⅛	19⅛	PerkinE .52	1.7	12	449	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
16	7⅝	Pertec		10	86	12	11⅜	11⅝	— ¼
43⅛	31¼	Petrie 1.40	4.1	10	21	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
50	27½	Petroln 1.04	2.1	11	28	50	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅛
24⅜	23⅝	Petroln wi			3	u25	25	25	+ ¼
29	20⅝	PetRs 2.47e	8.9		24	28¼	27⅝	27¾	— ½
26⅝	19	PetRs pf1.75	6.9		36	26	25⅝	25½	— ½
36⅜	29	Pfizer 1.32	3.9	11	744	34½	33⅝	34	— ⅜
30¼	19⅝	PhelpD 1	3.7	9	734	27¼	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
17⅞	14⅝	PhilaEl 1.80	12.	8	433	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅜
45	38⅝	PhilE pf4.40	12.		z508	39⅛	d38	38	—1⅛
97¼	78⅛	PhilE pf8.75	11.		z200	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	
86	71½	PhilE pf7.85	11.		z70	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	—2⅛
104½	94½	PhilE pf9.52	9.9		z100	96⅛	96	96	—2½
103¼	87⅛	PhilE pf9.50	11.		z400	88	88	88	—2
86⅝	70	PhilE pf7.80	11.		z160	71	70⅞	71	+ ⅞
80	67	PhilE pf7.75	11.		z190	67½	67¼	67½	+ ½
30¼	19⅝	PhilSub 1.10	3.9	9	443	28½	28	28½	+ ¼
38⅝	31½	PhilMr s1.25	3.5	10	1489	36½	36	36⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	3¼	PhilInd .28	4.6	3	74	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
12½	8⅝	PhilInd pf 1	10.		3	10⅛	10	10	— ⅜
43¼	28⅞	PhilPet 1.40	3.3	8	558	42⅝	42½	42½	— ⅛
16½	9⅛	PhilVH .60	4.8	5	34	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
17⅛	8⅝	PiedAvt .24	1.4	5	464	u17⅛	16½	17	+ ⅛
22	15⅝	PieNG 1.56a	7.5	8	9	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
13⅝	6	Pier 1 .15e	1.1	9	281	u13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ¼
44	32	Pilsbry 1.72	4.3	8	214	40¼	40	40	
49⅛	24½	Pioner 1.92	3.9	11	281	48⅞	48⅜	48⅝	+ ½
22⅛	15⅛	PionrEl		9	x1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
30½	21⅝	PitnyB 1.20	4.1	8	133	29¼	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
33¼	28	PitnB pf2.12	6.5		22	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ¼
30⅝	16	Pittstn 1.20	4.5	18	1130	27½	26¼	26⅝	—1⅛
9¼	5	PlanRsc		8	75	6⅜	6½	6½	— ¼
21½	14½	Plantrn .16	.7	16	241	u22⅛	21¼	21⅞	+1¼
26⅜	10½	Playboy .12	.7	18	339	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	17	Pneumo 1	3.2	11	451	u31⅛	29¾	31¼	+1
17⅞	11½	PogoPd .20b	1.2	11	400	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	— ½
56	26⅛	Polaroid 1	3.5	9	451	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	— ⅜
28⅜	14½	Pndrosa .40	1.8	6	192	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
37⅝	21½	PopTal 1.16	3.4	5	26	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
21⅛	13	Portec .80b	4.4	9	42	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
19½	15⅝	PortGE 1.70	11.	10	204	15⅝	d15	15⅛	+ ⅛
38½	27½	Potltch 1.16	3.2	8	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅜
15⅝	12⅝	PotmEl 1.34	11.	8	1124	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
52	43	PotEl pf4.50	10.		z20	44	44	44	+1
45½	39	PotEl pf4.04	10.		z600	39⅝	d38⅝	38¾	— ⅜
35	21¼	Premier .81	2.4	11	10	33⅜	33½	33⅝	+ ¼
16	10⅛	Presley s.36i	2.9	4	89	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	PrimeC s		19	312	18⅝	17¼	17⅝	— ⅜
90¼	72¾	ProctG 3.40	4.4	11	440	77¾	76½	76½	—1½
18⅞	9¼	PrdRsh s.54	3.2	9	13	17¼	17	17	
28	18⅜	Proler .75e	2.9	5	5	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅛
18½	15⅛	PSvCol 1.60	10.	9	225	15½	15¼	15⅜	
82⅝	69	PSCol pf7.15	9.3		z20	76½	76½	76½	+1½
24⅝	20⅝	PSCol pf2.10	9.7		14	22	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
27	24	PSInd 2.32	9.6	7	3228	24½	24¼	24¼	
39½	35	PSIn pf 3.50	10.		z50	35	d34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
13½	10	PSIn pf 1.04	9.9		z550	10½	10½	10½	
13	10⅛	PSIn pf 1.08	9.6		z300	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ½
103½	96¾	PSIn pf 8.96	9.3		100	96¼	d96¼	96¼	— ½
22½	17⅛	PSvNH 2.12	12.	6	145	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	+ ¼
28¾	24¼	PSNH pf2.75	11.		z200	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
27⅛	24⅜	PSNH pf2.81	11.		3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
21½	18⅝	PSvNM 1.92	9.9	8	66	19½	19⅛	19⅝	
23⅝	19⅝	PSvEG 2.20	11.	6	975	20	d19½	19⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	13½	PSEG pf1.40	10.		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
46⅝	38½	PSEG pf4.08	10.		z100	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
50½	42	PSEG pf4.30	10.		z100	44	43	43	—1⅛
59½	48	PSEG pf5.05	10.		z30	49½	49½	49½	—2⅛
59½	51⅛	PSEG pf5.28	10.		z10	52½	52½	52½	—1¼
25	21⅞	PSEG pf2.17	9.9		16	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
78⅝	66	PSEG pf6.80	10.		z100	67	66	66	—2
26¾	24⅜	PSEG pf2.43	9.9		3	24½	24½	24½	
118	106½	PSE pf12.25	11.		z50	109	109	109	+1
87½	74½	PSEG pf8.08	10.		z30	77	77	77	
85½	75¼	PSEG pf7.40	9.7		z1200	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	+1⅝
11⅛	5½	Publick			136	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
5⅞	3½	Pueblo		4	30	4	4	4	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅛	PR Cem		5	2	4½	4⅞	4⅞	
18¼	15⅛	PgSPL 1.64	10.	8	55	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
47¼	29½	Pullmn 1.60	4.2	8	176	39¼	38⅜	38⅜	—1⅛
19	14⅝	Purex 1.28	7.7	7	28	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
9⅞	3	PurlmFa			113	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
35¼	22½	Purolt r 1.32	3.9	9	147	34½	34¼	34¼	— ½
27½	21¼	QuakO 1.40	5.1	7	101	u27¾	27½	27½	
24½	12¾	QuakSIO 1	4.7	11	372	22	20⅞	21¼	— ½
33	18⅝	Quanex s 1	3.8	9	56	26½	25⅞	26	—1⅛
11¾	4⅞	Questor .20	2.5	14	397	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ¼
		— R-R-R —							
30¼	23	RCA 1.60	6.6	6	1079	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	
41½	37	RCAPI 3.50	9.0		z10	38¼	38¼	38¼	
70¾	52½	RCA pf 4	7.4		16	54	53	54	+ ½
12½	9¼	RLC s .44	4.0	5	318	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
14½	9½	RTE .60	6.0	6	x28	10¼	10	10	+ ⅛
14½	10	RalsPur .58	5.0	9	694	11¾	11½	11⅝	— ½
15½	6⅝	Ramad .12e	1.2	19	760	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
23	13⅝	Ranco .76	4.5	9	40	17	16½	17	+ ⅛
18¼	11½	RapAm .60e	3.5	4	51	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
38⅜	24½	Raybl 1.60b	5.3	5	38	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
27⅜	14⅛	Raymdlnt 1	5.5	5	49	18½	18⅛	18¼	— ⅜
59⅝	42½	Raythn 1.60	2.7	11	381	59⅞	59⅛	59⅛	— ¼
30⅜	18⅝	ReadBat 1	3.2	10	394	u31½	30⅝	31⅛	+ ½
16⅝	12¼	RltRef 1.63e	12.	8	9	13⅛	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
8¼	3½	Redmn .12e	1.5	7	183	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	— ¼
10¼	7⅛	ReeceCp .60	6.8	6	24	9	8⅞	8⅞	
33⅞	24⅜	ReevsB 2	7.0	4	10	28⅝	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅜	ReichCh .74	5.4	10	42	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
65	29⅞	ReinEl 1.60	2.3	14	756	u69	68⅞	68⅞	+5⅝
55⅝	30⅜	RelGp 1.60b	3.0	5	610	54⅛	53½	53¼	—2
83¼	48	RelG pf 2.20	2.7		1	81	81	81	—2¼
27⅛	23⅝	RelG pf 2.60	11.		10	23¾	23¾	23¾	
27½	25	Relin pf2.68	10.		36	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ½
10	5⅝	RepAir .20	2.3	5	193	9	8⅝	8¾	— ⅜
6	1⅛	RepAir wt			112	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
30	11¾	RepCp .60b	2.2	5	35	28½	27¾	27⅞	— ¼
24¾	13⅞	RepFnS s.92	3.8	4	82	24½	24	24	— ½
2¾	1⅜	RepMtg			10	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
29⅝	21¼	RepStl 2	7.0	3	183	29¼	28½	28½	
30	20⅝	RepTex 1	3.6	7	47	27⅞	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
28⅝	9	ResvOil .30	1.1	12	380	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	+ ¼
41¼	19⅛	RsOil pf1.75	4.6		28	38½	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	20¼	RevcoD .80	2.9	11	74	27¾	27⅛	27½	+ ¼
18	11⅝	Revere		3	20	17	16⅞	16⅞	
55⅞	44½	Revlon 1.56	3.0	13	358	52⅝	52	52⅛	— ½
22½	12⅛	Rexham .60	3.4	7	60	18½	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
19⅝	15½	Rexnrd .96	5.4	6	34	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
65	54½	Revnln 3.80	5.9	6	228	u65⅛	64⅞	64½	— ⅛
50⅜	48⅝	RevIn pf4.10	8.4		7	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	— ⅛
39⅞	29⅝	RevMtl 2.20	5.9	4	152	37¼	37⅛	37¼	+ ¼
84	62½	RevM pf4.50	5.9		1	76½	76½	76½	— ⅝
45	41⅜	RevM pf2.37	5.7		1	41½	41½	41½	—1
25¼	16½	RichCo 1.20	5.3	5	16	23⅛	22⅝	22¾	—1⅛
29¼	19⅝	RchMer 1.20	4.9	9	160	24½	24	24¼	+ ⅜
20¼	15⅞	RiegelT 1.60	8.8	6	34	18½	18⅛	18½	
38⅝	23⅛	RioGran 1	2.7	6	55	37⅜	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅜
20	13⅝	RioGr pf .80	4.2		152	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
26⅛	16⅞	RiteAid .54	2.2	9	127	25¼	24⅜	25	
26¾	17	Robshw 1.30	7.0	6	76	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	22¾	Robtsn 1.90	5.9	7	3	32	32	32	
12	8½	Robins .40	4.3	9	335	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	15⅛	RochG 1.48	9.1	7	59	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
20⅞	16⅜	RochTl 1.56	8.2	7	207	19	18⅝	19	+ ¼
19½	10⅛	Rockowr 1	5.6	6	13	17⅝	17¾	17¾	
43⅝	30⅛	Rockwl 2.60	6.0	6	255	43½	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
47⅝	30½	RohmH 2	4.2	8	44	u47⅝	47¼	47⅜	+ ¼
19¼	10	Rohrlnd		4	64	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
30	16¼	Rollins .72	2.7	12	882	27⅜	26¼	27⅛	+ ¾
40	28⅝	Rolm s		23	355	35	33¾	34½	+ ½
5⅛	2½	Ronson			48	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅞	9⅝	Roper s .90	8.0	6	169	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ¼
21½	13⅝	Rorer .76	4.8	9	231	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ½
34⅞	15	Rosario .60	1.7	15	264	34⅞	34⅛	34½	+ ½
31¼	15⅛	Rowan .10	.3	14	201	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
18¾	13	RC Cos 1.04	7.4	36	62	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
76⅝	57⅝	RoyID 5.53e	7.2	4	1046	u77¼	76⅜	77¼	+1
31	21¾	Rubbrm .92	3.4	11	18	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
12⅜	9¾	RussTog .88	8.5	6	42	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
23⅝	14⅞	RyanH 1	4.2	8	166	u23⅞	23½	23⅝	+ ⅜
28½	18⅞	RyderS 1b	4.0	7	75	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
		— S-S-S —							
10⅛	5⅝	SCA .35i	4.0	11	448	9¼	8½	8⅝	— ⅜
32	16¼	SCM 1.30	4.8	5	200	28	26⅞	27¼	— ⅝
26¼	12⅝	SPSTec .64	2.5	8	73	25⅜	25	25⅛	+ ½
51⅞	24⅜	Sabine .56	1.2	42	83	49	48½	48⅝	— ⅜
19⅛	8	Safgdln .32	1.7	15	54	18⅜	18⅛	18½	
44⅝	34⅜	Safewy 2.60	6.7	7	205	39⅛	39	39	
14⅞	7½	SagaCp .44	4.4	30	21	10	9⅞	10	
32¼	21⅝	SJaMn 1.40	4.6	10	103	30½	29⅝	30⅛	+ ¼
13⅛	11¼	StJoLP 1.26	11.	8	9	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
60⅞	34⅝	StLSaF 2.50	4.5	8	34	56	55½	55½	— ⅜
11⅛	10	SPaul 1e	9.9		x30	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
34¼	27¾	StRegP 1.80	5.6	7	367	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	— ⅛
8⅞	5½	Salant .40	6.8	7	37	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	5	Sambos			301	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
15⅞	14	SDieGs 1.52	11.	10	222	14¼	14	14¼	
18⅝	9⅝	SJuanR 1.05t	6.7	11	46	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅜
27⅜	12⅞	Sanders .50	1.9	11	x135	25⅞	25¼	25¾	+ ⅜
52	29⅛	SFeInd 2.40	4.6	7	326	u52⅛	51⅝	51¾	
14¼	8	SFeIn pf .50	3.6		6	14	14	14	
39⅛	18¼	SFeInt .72	2.4	30	727	30⅞	30¼	30½	— ⅜
19⅜	13	SalWel .88	5.6	7	98	15⅞	15½	15¾	+1
9¼	4⅜	SaulRE			28	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	4⅝	SavASto		12	67	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
13⅜	7	SavOnD .40	3.0	9	239	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
12⅝	9⅝	SavEIP 1	9.1	4	x20	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
14⅞	11⅝	SavE A 1.34	11.		x2	12	12	12	
13¼	11	SavE pf1.28	11.		x1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅜
19⅜	11⅜	Savin .70	4.0	3	x205	17⅝	17	17½	— ¼
8⅝	4⅝	Saxon		7	564	7⅜	7	7	— ⅜
6½	2⅞	Schaefer			4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
35¼	27⅞	SchrPlo 1.44	4.3	13	637	34¼	33⅜	33⅜	—1
14¾	9	Schlitz .30i		25	963	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
88⅛	66⅜	Schlmb s1.10	1.3	20	1088	87⅞	86⅝	86½	—1⅜
33⅝	25⅛	SciAtla s.16	.5	19	59	33⅞	33⅛	33⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	18	SCOA s 1	3.8	7	56	26½	25⅞	26¼	+ ¼
5½	3½	ScotLad		8	231	5¼	4⅞	5	— ⅛
32⅝	22	ScotFet 1.80	6.5	6	100	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ¼
26	15⅝	ScottF .80	3.4	8	138	24	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
20⅞	13½	ScottP .92	4.6	6	622	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅝
16¼	8⅛	Scottys .40	2.5	9	42	16	15⅝	15¾	
23	17¼	Scovill 1.40	7.6	5	300	19	18½	18½	
55	42	Scovil pf2.50	5.4		2	46	46	46	—3¼
10⅞	6⅞	Scudder		21	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
9⅝	8⅝	Scud pf .81e	8.9		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	11¼	SeaCA pf1.46	13.		7	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
30¼	15½	SeaCont .42	2.3	6	124	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
34⅞	23⅛	SeabCL 2.20	7.6	5	105	29⅝	28⅞	29⅛	+ ¼
18⅜	9½	SeaWA .40b	3.2	6	161	12¾	12½	12⅝	
31⅞	23	Seafst 1.12	3.8	7	104	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	
38¼	24¼	Seagrm g1.12		14	97	36⅞	36¼	36¼	— ½
23	10½	Seagrv .27e	1.3	7	34	20½	20	20⅛	— ⅜
19¼	15⅛	SealAir n.44	2.6	10	112	17½	16¾	17	— ½
30⅝	18	SealPw 1.30	4.4	7	18	29⅞	29½	29⅝	+ ¼
17⅞	10⅛	SearleG .52	2.9	12	2217	u18⅝	17¾	18	+ ⅛
23¾	18⅝	Sears 1.28	6.5	7	1911	19¾	19½	19⅝	
14¾	5⅞	Seatrain			193	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅜
34⅞	26½	SecPac n1.80	5.6	14	295	32⅝	32	32⅝	
45⅝	24⅛	Sedco .64	1.4	21	378	45	44½	45	+ ½
14⅞	10⅛	SelgLt 1.20b	12.	7	236	10⅝	d10	10⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	SvCplnt .34	3.4	6	43	10⅛	9⅞	10	
14½	7⅝	Shakspr .52	3.9	10	88	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
18⅞	11⅛	Shaklee .74	4.3	5	36	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	— ⅜
43⅞	21	Shapell .15	.4	5	x3	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	
18½	8½	SheartH .48b	2.9	4	148	17½	16⅜	16⅝	—1⅛
57¼	30¼	ShellOil 2	4.0	8	344	50¼	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅜
33⅝	28⅞	ShellT s2.39i	7.6	5	31	31½	31	31⅜	+ ⅜
12⅞	8⅞	ShelGlo .70	6.7	4	103	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
20	14¾	ShelG pf1.35	8.0		4	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
39	32⅞	ShelG pf 3	8.1		1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
28⅝	19⅝	Shrwin		15	99	27	26⅝	26⅝	
14¼	12½	SierPac 1.34	9.7	7	44	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
38⅞	19⅛	Signal 1	2.7	7	207	37⅞	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
38	28⅝	Signode 1.72	4.6	7	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	
20½	12¼	SimPrec .28	1.9	11	59	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	SimpPat .56	5.3	11	484	11	10⅝	10½	— ⅜
19¼	11¼	Singer .40	3.4	5	451	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
35⅞	29¼	Singr pf3.50	12.		24	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ¼
14⅝	9¼	Skyline .48	4.2	10	123	11⅝	11¼	11½	— ⅜
24⅝	17⅝	SmithA 1.40	6.7	3	34	21⅜	20⅞	20¾	— ⅜
64	39	Smithln 1.12	1.8	12	126	63⅞	63½	63⅝	+ ⅜
49	38¼	Smtkln s1.44	3.0	15	1050	48¼	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
30¼	14½	SmithTr 1	3.5	9	46	28⅞	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
23½	16½	Smucker 1	4.7	7	17	21⅜	21½	21½	— ⅛
26⅛	20⅛	SnapOn s.80	3.4	12	61	23⅞	23¼	23½	
10¼	7⅛	SonyCp .10e	1.2	21	54	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
21½	16½	SooLin s.76i	4.1	8	44	18⅞	17⅞	18⅝	+ ⅜
5¼	2⅜	SoAltFn			37	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	15	SCrEG 1.68	11.	9	368	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
20⅝	16¼	SoJerIn 1.74	8.9	9	31	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
55½	26⅜	Souldwn .60	1.2	7	7	49	48⅞	48⅞	— ½
17	11½	SoetBk .80	5.3	6	44	15¼	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	SoetPS s		5	37	7⅛	7	7	
27⅛	23½	SCalEd 2.72	10.	6	2190	26⅞	26⅛	26⅜	— ¼
16	12	SouthCo 1.54	12.	9	783	12½	12¼	12⅜	
19¼	17⅛	SoInGE 1.52	8.2	6	26	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
49	29½	SoNRes 1.50	3.3	9	240	46¼	45½	45⅝	—1⅛
41	34½	SNETel 3.60	9.7	6	28	37¼	36⅞	37⅛	
47½	41½	SoNE pf3.82	9.4		2	40⅞	d40⅞	40⅞	— ½
37⅝	25	SouPac 2.40	6.9	6	261	35⅛	34⅝	35	
58¼	44⅞	SouRy 3.20	6.0	6	180	54⅞	53½	53½	— ⅞
29⅞	18½	SoUnCo 1.76	6.1	9	56	29⅛	28½	28⅞	— ⅝
32	25⅛	Soulind .84	2.9	10	135	29⅜	29¼	29¼	— ¼
46½	34¼	SouRoyl s		25	168	46	45⅛	45¾	— ½
26	16⅛	SwtAir s.28	1.1	6	33	24¾	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	22¼	SwtBsh 1.24	5.0	7	x17	25	25	25	+ ⅜
24	14⅛	SwtFore .40	1.8	5	273	22½	21⅝	22	+ ¼
13¼	11½	SwtGas n1.10	8.9	9	158	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
14⅝	13	SwtPS 1.28	9.8	4	68	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	10½	Sparton .80	4.0	7	26	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
29¼	15½	SpectPh		16	74	29¼	28½	28⅝	— ⅜
21⅛	12⅝	SperHut 1	5.8	5	20	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
38	30¼	SperHu pf 3	8.8		1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ½
52⅞	39⅛	Sperry 1.56	3.0	8	500	52	51½	51½	— ⅜
20⅛	14	SprngsM 1.20	6.8	5	30	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
25½	19⅝	SquarD 1.50	6.6	8	185	23⅛	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
37¼	25½	Squibb 1.08	3.0	14	526	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ¼
15¼	11⅛	StaRite n.70	5.1	7	x20	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅜
28⅛	16½	Staley 1	3.6	17	136	27⅝	27½	27½	— ¼
28	22⅞	StBrnd 1.48	5.8	10	198	25¾	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅜
32¼	19½	StBPnt .64	2.6	10	117	25¼	24⅞	25	+ ¼
19⅜	13½	StdMotA .64	4.0	6	33	16¼	16	16½	— ⅛
62½	41½	StOilCl 2.80	4.8	7	1545	59½	57¼	58	—1⅝
71¼	49⅝	StOInd 3	4.2	6	1384	71¼	70⅜	70¾	— ¼
69⅝	32½	StOilOh 1.20	1.8	12	360	68½	68	68	— ⅜
12⅝	7½	StPacCp .60	5.7	4	51	10⅝	10½	10½	
19½	12⅝	Standex .75	4.2	7	35	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
34⅞	22½	StanW 1.24	3.8	8	85	33	32½	32½	— ⅜
32½	22¼	Starret 1.48	4.8	6	2	31⅛	31	31	— ⅛
6⅛	3½	StMutInv		12	33	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
11½	9⅝	StaMSe 1.05	11.		x62	9⅞	d 9½	9¾	+ ¼
24¼	19	StaufCh s1.10	4.5	8	187	24¾	24¼	24½	— ¼
4⅝	3⅛	Steego .13b	3.0	8	36	4	3⅞	4	
11¼	8½	Sterchi .68	6.3	5	25	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
9½	6⅝	SterlBcp .66	8.1	8	15	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ¼
21⅛	14	SterlDg .84	4.8	11	284	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
25½	12⅜	Sterndnl .60	2.7	9	23	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
16⅞	13⅛	StevenJ 1.20b	7.9	4	325	15½	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
41⅞	26½	StewWa s1.88	5.4	8	136	35⅛	34½	35	—1
37⅝	23⅛	StokVC 1.48	5.1	8	57	29⅝	29	29	— ⅝
12⅜	10¼	StokVC pf 1	9.5		z20	10½	10½	10½	
50⅝	37⅞	StoneW 2.75r	6.0	9	56	46⅜	46	46	— ⅜
29⅞	10½	StonCon .60	2.6	10	47	24	23¼	23¼	— ⅝
20⅝	14⅜	StopShp 1.20	6.7	4	30	18	17½	18	+ ½
23½	14⅜	StorTec s		12	549	18	17½	17½	— ⅜
51⅞	26	StorerB 1.30	2.6	12	27	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	— ¼
16⅝	12½	StrldRit 1.08	7.1	7	19	15⅛	15	15¼	— ¼
51⅝	23½	StuWor 1.25	2.5	10	x72	50⅝	50	50	— ½
4⅞	2⅜	SuavSho .20	5.3	8	x25	3⅞	3¾	3¾	

(Continued on Page 12)

...in Canadian funds.
...nts unless marked $

Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
...i	$20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ½
...inds	$16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
...o E	$9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
...Ind A	$5⅝	5	5	— ¼
...Gas A	$27¾	26¾	27¼	+ ½
...Nat	$67½	67½	67½	—2½
...Cent	$22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
...Banzo	$27⅝	26	27	
...s W A	$13	12⅞	12⅞	
...C pr	$9½	9¼	9¼	
...A	$19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅜
...Ba	$39¼	37½	38½	+ 2
...N S	$24¾	24⅛	24½	
...B	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
...Cap	$18	18	18	
...Res	$17⅝	17	17	— ⅜
...raleg	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
...dar M	$20⅞	20½	20½	— ½
...P	$26¼	25½	26	— ¼
...Phone	$17⅞	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
...Swb	$10⅝	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
...Con	$7½	7½	7½	
...	$12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
...Frv	$22½	22	22	— ½
...Pow A	$45	44¾	45	
...afa	$17¼	16⅞	17	— ⅜
...lot West	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
...ockrs	$30	30	30	
...Perm	$18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅜
...Trust	$24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
...ung	$24	23½	24	
...blesy A	$12½	12	12⅛	+ ¼
...Cel	$9⅞	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
...	$33	32	33	+ 1
...Bk Com	$26½	26⅛	26½	
...Tire A	$28¼	28	28	— ⅜
...ities	$18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅛

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, September 21, 1979

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
225	Candel Oil	$53½	53¼	53¼	
850	Cara	$16⅞	16½	16½	— ½
11750	Celanese	$5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
6950	Cherokee	$12	11¾	11¾	
45115	Con Distrb	$15⅝	14½	15⅝	+ ⅜
10131	Cons Gas	$27⅝	27¼	27¼	
4078	Con Fardy	375	365	365	—10
1000	Conwest	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
38395	Coseka R	$10½	10⅛	10⅜	— ¼
9267	Crainmt	$7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
1400	Crush Intl	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
24550	Cyprus	$15¾	14⅞	15	— ⅜
23005	Czar Res	$15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
53785	Doon Dev	$18½	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
1445	Doon A	$7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
20800	Denison	$32⅝	31⅞	32⅝	+ ½
12794	Dicknsn	$10⅝	10	10¼	+ ⅛
1745	D Bridge	$43½	41⅜	43½	+2¼
1628	Dofasco A	$34⅝	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
1975	Dom Store	$20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
300	Du Pont A	$21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
5098	Dylex L A	$12	12	12	
4025	Electhom A	455	450	455	— 5
5400	Emco	$12⅛	12	12	
15958	Falcon C	$8⅛	8	8	— ¼
8239	Fibrg Nik A	$70½	69¼	69½	— ½
2100	Fed Ind A	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
4900	Francona	$13¼	12½	12½	— ½
180	Fraser	$15½	15½	15½	— ¼
14851	G M Res	$6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅜
900	G Distrb A	$7⅜	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
3500	G Distrb w	265	259	260	+ 4
8608	Gibraltar	$9	8⅝	8¾	
60	Goodyear	$21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
120	Graft G	$16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
7900	Granduc	230	220	225	
900	GL Forest	$49¼	49	49¼	+ ⅜
724	Greyhnd	$23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
600	H Group A	420	420	420	— 5
200	Hard Crp A	295	295	295	+ 3
5185	Harlequin	$17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅜
3525	Hawker	$16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
200	Hayes D	$10	9⅞	10	
3734	H Bay Co	$27⅝	27¼	27½	+ ¼
13825	IAC	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ¼
1900	Indal	$14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
3800	Indusmin	$19	19	19	+ ¼
210	Inland Gas	$13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
4234	Int Mogul	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6502	Inter Pipe	$18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
196	Ivaco	$17	17	17	+ ¼
3958	Jannock	$13½	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
13675	Kaiser Re	$32½	31	32	— ⅜
3100	Kam Kotia	$6	5⅞	5⅞	
500	Kelsey H	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
950	Kerr Add	$11½	11⅛	11⅛	
8985	Labatt A	$24⅛	24	24⅛	— ½
275	Lab Min	$43½	42½	42½	—1½
23305	Lacana	$7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8047	LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
805	LL Lac	455	450	455	
3680	Lob Co A	420	420	420	—10
3885	Lob Co B	420	410	410	—10
200	MICC	$12⅛	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
2000	Mclan H A	$22½	22½	22½	— ¼
19915	MB Ltd	$27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	— ⅜
1050	Est. Mirtic	200	195	200	
1771	Molson A	$27⅛	27¼	27½	
14100	Molson B	$26	25	25	— 1
11440	Moore	$38	37½	37⅝	
10025	Murphy	$30	29¾	29¾	
100	Nat Trust	$23¾	23¾	23¾	
101010	Noranda	$18⅝	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
71338	Norcen	$29⅜	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
2700	NTecm B w	$29½	28¾	29	+ ½
500	Nowsco W	$40	40	40	+1¾
19151	Oakwood P	$15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
103994	Ocelot B	$25	23½	23½	— ¼
9050	Oshawa A	$8¼	8	8	— ¼
5271	Page Pet	$17⅛	16⅞	17	
4480	Pamour A	$8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
1233	PanCan P	$63⅞	63¼	63¼	+ ⅛
14800	Pembina	$10⅝	10⅛	10¼	
3400	Petrofina	$46⅛	45½	46¼	+1½
5330	Pevto Oils	$16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
2435	Pine Point	$35	34¼	34¼	— ¼
11500	Place G	289	280	280	— 2
12250	Placer	$36⅞	36⅛	36¾	+ ⅛
5200	Ram	$9⅝	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
2300	Redpath	$14¼	14	14¼	
1624	Rd Stenhs A	$9⅝	9	9	
8185	Reichhold	$14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅜
7410	Revnu Prp	175	172	175	
335	Roman	$41¼	41	41	
460	Rothman	$19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
7433	Sceptre	$9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
1800	Scotts A	$13¾	13½	13½	
71984	Shell Can	$30⅞	30⅛	30⅜	— ⅛
11602	Sherritt	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
50	Sigma	$32¼	32¼	32¼	—1¼
3103	Simpsn S A	$7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
2750	Slater Stl	$17	16½	17	
700	Southm	$26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
1200	St Brodcst	$11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ¼
17016	Stelco A	$29⅞	29	29⅞	+ ⅝
1000	Steep R	410	400	405	+ 5
8645	Sulpetro B	$17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
15145	Suncor pr	$28⅛	28⅛	28½	
2583	Teck Cor A	$17⅞	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
17580	Teck Cor B	$17½	16½	17½	+ 1
200	Teleyne	$10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
1610	Tex Can	$81¾	81¾	81¾	
16300	Thom N A	$15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
15366	Tor Dm Bk	$24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
1000	Torstar B	$21¾	21¼	21⅝	— ⅛
4041	Traders A	$16	15⅞	15⅞	
4950	Trns Mt	$10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
16001	TrCon PL	$23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	
5600	Turbo Cl B	$15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
23539	UGas A	$12	11⅝	12	+ ¼
8150	Union Oil	$33⅞	33	33½	+ ⅝
4950	U Keno	$20½	19⅞	20	— ½
20300	U Siscoe	$12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
300	Un Carbid	$23½	23⅜	23⅜	
500	Van Der	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
650	Versil Cor	$21	21	21	
1000	Vestgron	$16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	+ ½
2752	Weldwod	$23¼	23¼	23¼	
36100	West Mine	$9½	8⅝	9	+ ⅝
600	Weston	$26½	26⅛	26½	+ ¼
1475	Woodwd A	$26	25¼	26	+ 1
3810	Yk Bear	$9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛

Total sales 7,721,849 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, September 21, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
3341	Bnk Mont	$24¼	24⅛	24¼	
1231	Con Cml	$13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
3000	Cdn Ind	$23	22½	23	+ ½
10006	Con Bath	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
300	Dom TxtA	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
500	FCA Inl	310	310	310	
1885	Roll and A	$43⅛	42⅞	42⅞	+ ¼
3499	Roy Trst Co	$15	15	15	
107620	Utd Asbest	$ 6¼	5½	6	+ ⅜

Total sales 1,037,112 shares.

Market Closed

Financial markets and businesses were closed in Japan Monday for Autumnal Equinox day.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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September 24, 1979

...t asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the ...of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following margin-...ls indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; ...nthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

Fund	Price
JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:	
...erbond	SF 698.45
...obar	SF 651.00
...ebor	SF 631.00
...ockbar	SF 744.00
...VON ERNST & CIE.:	
...F Fund	SF 16.50
...osbow Fund	SF 3.80
...F Fund N.V.	$10.10
...HA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:	
...iversal Dollar Trust	$6.67
...h Interest Sterling	£0.92*
...INTERNATIONAL:	
...pital Int'l Fund	$20.57
...pital Italia S.A.	$12.10
...nvertible Capital S.A.	$29.73
SUISSE:	
...tions Suisses	SF 308.75
...nosec	SF 485.00
...Fonds-Bonds	SF 61.50
...S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 61.50
...ergie-Valor	SF 87.50
...sec	SF 452.00
...rapa-Valor	SF 113.00
...ESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
...icentra	DM 20.10
...'l Rentenfond	DM 66.30
...Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Baha-	
...rsex Fd.	$4.83
...Y PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermu-	
...elity Amer. Assets	$29.87
...elity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$65.49
...elity Int'l Fund	$26.34
...elity Pacific Fund	$55.94
...elity World Fd.	$16.81
...Y POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:	
...elity Sterling A	£4.09
...elity Sterling B	£8.33
...elity Sterling D	£18.10
...AGEMENT LTD:	
...ry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$47.37
...Asia Fund	HK$10.58
...Bond Fund	$13.70
...Dollar Fund	$13.28
...Technology Fund	$10.36
FLEMING:	
...ine Japan Fund	$75.58
...ine S.East Asia	$19.86
...BANK INT. POB 438 GENEVA 11	
...yds Int'l Growth	SF 396.50
...yds Int'l Income	SF 305.00
...LD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):	
...erve Assets Fd Ltd	$10.08
...OUPE GENEVA	
...ion Sw. R Est	SF 1,339.00
...rswiss	SF 1,037.00
...NK CORP:	
...erica-Valor	SF 328.50
...valor	SF 58.50
...on Portfolio	SF 153.50
...ugtor New Ser	SF 345.38
...v. Bond Select	SF 65.75
...versal Fund	SF 71.41
...NK OF SWITZERLAND:	
...ca U.S. Sh	SF 21.75
...d Invest	SF 58.25
...vert-Invest	SF 62.00
...H Europe Sh	SF 135.50
...ao Swiss Sh	SF 104.80
...binvest	SF 53.75
...ific Invest	SF 46.50
...nitac-Invest	SF 209.50
...I South Afr Sh	SF 280.00
...a Swiss R Est	SF 218.00
...VESTMENT Frankfurt	
...renta	DM 38.65
...fonds	DM 17.40
...rak	DM 48.48
...Global	DM 62.56
...Rescont	DM 48.97
...opafonds	DM 25.92

Other Funds

Fund	Price
(w) Alexander Fund	$8.98
(r) Arab.Finance I.F.	$1,801.67
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$7.67
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 122.25
(w) CAMIT	$10.34
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$14.41
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,413.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund	$250.51
(w) Citadel Fund	$2.59
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$1,101.68
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$7.23
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.56
(w) D.G.C.	$42.62*
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$0.15
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$18.95
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$19.94
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,142.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$5,306.07
(w) F.I.R.S.T.	$226.05
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 1,510.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 59.31
(d) Fonditalia	$15.82
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 40.92
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$0.33
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.16
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$353.22
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobel	$31.02
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$117.67
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$120.44
(d) Interfund S.A.	$11.53
(w) Intermarket Fund	$171.21
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$23.95
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$7.53
(d) Investa DWS	DM 37.00
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$98.53
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$11.47
(r) Halfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$9.83
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$69.47
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$41.06
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,532.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$13.28
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$31.88
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold	$58.69
(w) Luxfund	$29.95
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V.	Can$ 10.21
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$12.72
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$0.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$1.74
(w) Nippon Fund	$17.07
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$5.53
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$5.34
(w) N.A.M.F.	$76.80
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$32.12
(d) Renta Fund	$61.04
(d) Rentinvest	LF 848.00
(d) Safe Fund	$4.32
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$9.87
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 58.98
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$15.93
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 94.60
(w) Soros Fund	$806.97
(w) Talent Global Fund	$13.40
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$47.46
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$65.14
(w) Transpacific Fund	$33.47
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 51.12
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$0.96
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$3.44
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd.	$104.76
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd.	$12.49
(w) Western Growth Fund	$8.85
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$491.74
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$13.2
(w) Worldwide Securities	$80.25
(w) Worldwide Special	$1,497.805/5

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Other prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; e — e - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 11)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
36¾	16½	SubPrG 1.44	4.3	9	196	34¼	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
37½	22	SunChm .60	1.6	6	4	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
28⅜	19½	SunEl .60	2.5	13	131	24½	23¾	24⅛	— ⅛
70⅞	36¾	SunCo 3	4.5	5	177	67¼	66⅝	67⅛	— ¼
73	37½	SunC pf 2.25	3.3		7	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	— ⅛
25	16⅛	Sunbm 1.50	7.0	7	278	22¼	21½	21⅝	— ¾
35⅝	19	Sundstr 1.20	3.4	10	365	u35¼	34⅞	35¼	+ ¾
65	50	Sunas pf3.50	4.1		11	u85	83½	86	+2½
20¾	9	SunsM .40	2.0	13	276	20	19⅜	19⅞	+ ⅛
22½	15⅜	SuprVal .66	3.2	9	20	20¾	20½	20½	— ¼
525	269½	SuprOil 2.80	.5	33	98	u537	526	533½	+9¾
19¾	10¾	SuamkG .48	2.6	6	113	19¼	18⅝	18¾	— ½
11	4⅛	Suspcp			81	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
12¼	7¾	SutroM .97e	9.5	9	16	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
27	19¼	Swank 1.40a	6.6	6	x53	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
24¼	14½	Sybron 1.08	6.1	7	104	17⅝	17½	17¾	— ⅛
		— T—T—T —							
17¼	11¾	TRE s .84	6.0	7	x116	14½	14	14	— ½
40⅝	33⅛	TRW 2	5.1	7	210	40⅜	39¼	39½	
88	73½	TRW pf 4.40	5.0		11	88	88	88	+1¾
76	63¾	TRW pr4.50	5.9		13	u77	75¾	76	+2½
32	17½	TaftBrd .76	2.5	10	99	31	30½	30½	—1
7¼	1¾	Talcott			175	7⅛	6⅞	7	
15⅝	9⅝	Talley 1	11.	7	95	9¾	d 9½	9½	— ¼
15⅝	10¾	Talley pf 1	9.9		33	10⅛	d10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
19½	16½	TampE 1.44	8.3	8	161	17⅞	17½	17¼	— ¼
31¼	17⅝	Tandy		8	579	27⅜	27	27¼	— ⅜
6⅞	3⅝	Tandycft n		3	214	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	—
13⅝	7¼	Tappan .40	3.3	18	54	12⅝	12	12⅛	— ⅜
16¾	9	Tchncolr .72	4.7	6	633	15½	15	15¼	+ ½
18⅝	7⅞	Technicn		14	117	16½	16¼	16⅝	
60½	39	Tektrnx .64	1.1	13	66	60	58½	58½	—1¾
11¼	4⅝	Telecor 6.60c		3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
154½	83⅛	Teledn 9.92t	6.8	7	175	150¼	146¾	146¾	—3½
21⅝	8¼	Telarml		20	538	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	
8	3⅞	Telex		14	135	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
39½	29	Tenneco 2.20	5.8	6	1590	38¼	37½	37⅝	— ½
145	108¼	Tennc pf5.50	3.9		2	142	139½	139½	—1½
28	14½	Teradyn		13	101	25⅝	24½	24⅞	— ⅞
19⅛	6¾	Tesoro		7	1416	16⅞	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
33⅝	19⅛	Tesor pf2.16	7.3		106	30½	29¾	29¾	
31	22⅞	Texaco 2.16	7.3	7	2611	30½	29¾	29¾	— ⅞
45¾	35½	TexCm 1.40	3.1	9	169	44¾	44½	44⅝	— ⅛
58	32	TexEst 2.70	4.6	10	92	u58⅝	57⅝	58⅜	+ ¼
27⅛	24¾	TxET pf2.40	9.6		8	25	25	25	
25⅞	24⅛	TexGT s1.46	5.8	8	49	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
24½	16	TexInd .60	2.6	5	140	23¼	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
100	75¾	TexInst 2	2.1	14	616	97½	96½	96⅝	—1⅛
15¾	5⅝	TexInt			426	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
51½	25⅞	TexOGs .44	.9	12	390	u52	50¼	50¾	— ¼
65	44½	TxPcLd .45e	.7	28	4	63¼	62¾	63¼	+ ½
20⅞	18	TexUtil 1.64	8.9	7	293	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
30½	18	Texsgll 1.20	4.1	13	437	29⅞	28¾	29¼	— ¼
50⅞	35¼	Texoil pf 3	6.1		12	50¼	49⅞	49	— ½
13½	4⅝	Textf Ind		2	91	4⅞	d 4½	4⅝	— ⅛
33½	23½	Textron 1.80	6.4	6	141	28⅝	28	28	— ¼
37	27	Textr pf2.08	6.8		3	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	21¼	Textr pf1.40	5.5		2	25¼	25¼	25¼	
46	27¼	Thiokol 1.55	3.5	8	72	45⅛	44	44⅛	—1¼
46¾	39⅞	ThmBet 1.52	3.4	12	8	45	44¾	44¾	— ¼
12⅞	8¼	ThomIn .52b	4.2	6	198	u13¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅜
29½	20	ThmJW 1.80	6.4	6	25	28⅛	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅜
17½	9½	Thrifty .60	4.2	11	64	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
29	19¼	Tidwatr .90	3.1	11	x576	u29½	28⅝	29¼	+ ⅜
32⅝	19	TigerInt .80	3.2	6	203	25	24⅝	24⅝	
49	35¾	TimeIn 1.66	3.5	9	357	48¼	47½	48	+ ¾
34¼	26½	Timl pfB1.57	4.5		42	u35	34½	34⅞	+ ½
36	26⅝	TimesM 1.20	3.6	8	315	33¾	33⅛	33⅜	+ ½
63½	45	Timkn 3	4.8	7	13	62¾	62	62¾	+ ½
8½	4⅜	TobinP			1	5	5	5	— ⅛
31	19¼	ToddSh		5	9	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
25⅞	12¾	Tokheim .60	3.4	8	95	18½	17¾	17¾	—1¼
24	19	TolEdis 2.20	11.	7	71	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	20½	TolEd pf2.36	11.		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
24	19¾	TolEd pf2.21	11.		12	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
15⅝	7⅝	TonkaCp			71	12⅝	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
13⅞	8¼	TootRol .40b	3.7	7	3	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
29⅝	17⅞	ToroCo .88	4.0	7	140	22	21½	22	— ⅜
26⅞	18⅞	ToyRUs n		12	294	25⅞	25½	25½	— ¼
23	15⅜	Tracor s .40	1.8	9	262	22½	21½	21¾	— ⅞
23½	17½	Trane s .92	4.6	8	99	20⅞	20	20	— ½
37⅝	27⅜	TranUn 2.36	6.7	7	77	35⅞	35⅜	35⅜	
27⅞	13⅞	TW Corp		5	637	25¼	24½	24½	— ⅝
22⅞	17½	TWC pf 2	10.		18	19⅞	19	19⅛	— ¼
18	15⅛	TWC pf 1.90	12.		41	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
32¾	27¾	TWC pf 2.66	8.8		41	30¼	30	30¼	
20⅞	14⅞	Transm 1.12	5.7	6	420	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	19½	Traninc 2.04	10.		x15	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	+ ¼
36	16⅝	Transco 1.24	3.6	15	226	34¾	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅛
14½	7½	Transcn .40	5.7	9	56	11	10½	10⅞	— ¼
79¼	67½	TrGP pf6.65	10.		z100	67	d66½	66½	—1
102	96⅞	TrG pf 10.32	10.		z10	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ¼
18½	12¾	TrnsOh .40b	2.8	4	1	14½	14½	14½	
26	19¼	Tranwy 1.80	7.4	5	43	24½	24	24¼	+ ¼
40⅞	30⅝	Travlrs 2.08	5.2	5	535	39⅞	39	39⅝	+ ½
44½	33¾	Travelr pf 2	4.6		2	43½	43¼	43¼	+ ¾
20	16⅜	TriCon 2.03e	10.		329	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ¼
30½	27	TriCn pf2.50	9.1		1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
4	2½	TriSoM		5	282	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
12½	7½	Triaind .30r	2.2	7	18	9⅝	9¼	9½	— ⅛
23⅞	14¾	TriaPc .84	3.7	6	48	23⅛	23	23	— ½
13⅛	6⅝	Trico .18	1.8	10	126	10½	10	10⅛	— ⅛
42⅝	15⅞	Trintyln 1.20	3.0	14	96	42½	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
17½	14⅜	TucsEP 1.42	9.5	7	484	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
46¼	24½	TCFox 1.40a	3.1	7	196	45½	44⅜	45	— ½
24½	17	TwinDs 1	4.8	7	4	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
25¼	14⅛	TycoLab 1	4.4	4	103	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅞
19½	13⅛	TylerCp .45	2.8	7	10	16	15⅞	15⅞	
40½	21⅛	Tymshr		17	85	u46½	45½	46⅛	+1⅝
		— U—U—U —							
42¼	23⅞	UAL 1	4.0	4	445	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ½
27	16⅜	UGI 1.64	6.1	9	110	27	26⅝	26¾	— ¼
29⅛	25⅛	UGI pf 2.75	11.		z500	26	26	26	— ⅛
20⅜	14	UMC 1.20	8.0	7	28	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
3½	1⅛	UMET Tr			56	3	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
29½	16	UNCRes .50	2.1	7	462	25	24¼	24¼	—1⅛
39½	17	UVInd 18c		7	98	29⅛	28½	29⅛	+ ⅝
14½	10	Unarco .88	6.6	5	35	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
52½	43⅛	UComp 2.40	5.2	8	155	47	46½	46½	— ⅜
44¼	33⅛	UnCarb 3	6.9	6	576	44⅛	43¼	43⅝	— ⅝
13¼	7½	UnCamr .20	1.5		107	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
7¼	3½	UnionCp .24t	3.6	7	85	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
15⅞	13½	UnElec 1.44	11.	7	226	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
49¼	39⅞	UnEl pf4.50	11.		z180	42	41¾	41¾	—1¼
79⅝	72	UnEl pfL 8	11.		z40	75½	75½	75½	+ ⅜
28⅞	25¼	UnEl pf2.72	10.		3	26	26	26	
82½	74	UnEl pf 7.44	10		60	74½	d73½	74½	+ ½
85	72½	UnEl pfH 8	11.		1	74½	74½	74½	— ½
49⅞	33	UOilCl s1.30	2.7	9	931	48¼	47⅜	47⅜	—1
74	50⅝	UPacC 2.30	3.2	10	652	72⅞	72	72	— ⅝
26	17½	UPac pf .47	1.9		2	24½	24½	24½	
8¼	4⅞	Uniroyal			323	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
78½	42	Unirval pf 8	16.		z860	52	51	51½	+1¼
13⅞	7¾	UnBrnd .20a	2.0	6	64	10⅛	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
15½	10⅞	UBrd pf1.20	9.6		3	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
50⅝	29⅞	UEnRs 2.48	5.0	7	87	49¾	49	49½	— ⅛
31½	28	UFinCl 5.90	2.9	8	15	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
30¼	13⅞	UnGrIs .16	.6	9	107	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ¼
26⅞	21⅞	Ulllum 2.68	12.	6	16	23⅛	23	23⅛	— ⅛
23¼	19	Ullu pf 2.20	12.		z350	19	d18⅞	19	— ⅛
29⅞	12½	Unitind .90	4.8	6	78	18⅝	18¾	18⅝	+ ⅛
18	8¾	Unitinn .22	1.3	7	53	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	11	UJerBk 1.04	8.5	5	26	12½	12⅛	12¼	
3¼	1½	UnPkMn			87	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
24	22⅞	UnRelq s		5	71	u25¼	24½	25⅛	+1⅛
20½	14½	USFaS 1.58e	7.9		x10	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
41⅞	29	USFid 2.40	6.2	5	176	39	38½	39	
37⅝	23¼	USGyps 2.40	6.5	5	1145	37	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅛
33½	22½	USGy pf1.80	5.4		91	33¼	33¼	33¼	
16⅞	6¾	USHom .52	3.4	4	235	15⅞	15½	15½	— ½
10½	6¾	USInd .64	6.4	6	427	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
16½	12¾	USLeasg .52	3.2	6	22	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
9¾	4⅞	US Rly			37	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
29	18¼	USShoe 1.48	7.1	5	123	21⅛	20⅝	20¾	— ⅜
29½	21⅞	USSteel 1.60	6.7	6	1426	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
37	30	USTobc 1.84	5.0	11	31	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
45⅛	35¼	UnTech 2.20	5.3	7	445	41½	41⅛	41¼	— ⅛
124¼	100	UTch pf7.32	6.6		3	110½	110⅛	110⅛	+1⅛
61½	49½	UTch pf3.87	6.9		71	55¾	54⅞	55¾	+ ¾
27⅞	26⅛	UTch pf2.55	9.6		124	26½	26⅜	26½	+ ⅛
21½	17¾	UniTel 1.52	7.4	7	399	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
26½	22	UnT 2pf1.50	5.9		4	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
29½	12	Unitrod .50	1.8	11	17	28	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	6¾	Univar .5a	5.7	6	47	9½	9¼	9⅛	
22	14½	UnivFd .96	6.1	8	19	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
24½	15½	UnLeaf 1.20	5.2	8	41	23⅛	23	23	
53⅞	40	Upjohn 1.72	3.7	10	209	47½	46⅝	46⅝	—1⅛
28	17	USLIFE .66	2.5	7	141	26⅛	26	26⅛	
35½	32½	USLIF pf3.33	10.		1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
11½	9	UslfeFd .96a	9.8		7	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
19½	17	UtaPL 1.76	9.8	9	99	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ⅛
30¼	26¼	UtPL pf2.80	10.		10	27⅛	26⅞	27	— ⅛
24	20¼	UtPL pf2.04	9.7		2	21	21	21	— ⅛
		— V—V—V —							
21	16½	VF Cp 1.40	7.6	6	23	18½	18⅜	18½	
37½	14	VSI Cp .60	1.7	11	159	36½	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
8	4¾	Valleyln .40	5.7	16	90	7½	7	7	— ½
15½	10½	VanDrn .92	6.4	5	38	14⅜	14	14⅜	
25⅛	11⅝	Varian .40	1.7	28	94	24½	23½	23½	—1⅛
12½	7½	Varo .40	4.2	8	49	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ¼
36⅞	14⅛	Veeco .50	1.5	11	116	36	34	34	—1¼
8¼	4	Vendo			20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13¼	11½	VestSe 1.36e	11.		13	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
34	16½	Viacom .32	1.0	15	55	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ½
14¼	11⅞	VaEPw 1.40	12.	7	512	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
99¼	84½	VaEP pf8.84	10.		z80	84½	84¼	84¼	— ⅛
99¾	84½	VaEP pf8.60	10.		z320	84½	d83½	84½	
29½	25	VaEP pf2.90	11		13	25⅜	25½	25½	
84½	72½	VaEP pf7.72	10.		z1000	74½	74¼	74¼	+ ¼
82¼	68¼	VaEP pf7.45	10.		z30	72	72	72	
29¾	7¾	Vornado .60	2.4	38	87	24⅞	24	24½	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	Vulcinc .75	5.3	5	17	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
37¼	26⅝	VulcnM 1.60	4.8	7	34	33½	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
		— W—W—W —							
41¼	17½	WUI .80	2.0	12	19	39⅞	39¼	39¼	— ⅜
20½	12	Wabash .50	3.2	5	20	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅜
49	43⅝	WabR pf4.50	10.		z10	45	45	45	+1
21	15½	Wachov .76	3.8	8	15	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
7½	3½	WachRlv			73	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
34½	19½	WalMrt .30	.9	15	20	32¼	31⅞	32¼	+ ¼
33⅞	23½	Walgrn 1.40	4.6	6	40	30⅝	29¾	30¼	
44½	29⅞	WlkrA g1.60a		9	10	43¼	43	43	— ½
29½	21⅜	WallBus .84	3.0	8	4	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
27⅝	17¾	WalMu 1.60	6.2	5	65	26¼	26	26	— ¼
35⅞	26⅛	WaltJm s1.80	5.3	6	156	34⅛	33¾	33¾	— ½
12⅛	7⅛	WardFd		9	18	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
13	7⅝	Warnaco .20r	1.8	5	100	12	11⅜	11⅜	— ½
29½	24⅝	Wrnc pf1.50	5.5		1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅞
40¾	21¼	WarnS 1.80	4.6	9	130	39¼	38¼	38¾	— ¾
42¾	32⅜	WrnComs 1	2.4	8	165	41⅞	40⅞	41⅛	— ⅛
27¼	21½	WarnrL 1.32	5.8	8	887	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
27½	22⅝	WashGs 2.40	9.4	10	11	26	25½	25⅝	— ½
39	22⅞	WshNat 1.40	4.4	7	20	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
45	30⅝	WasN pf2.50	6.4		1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	—1⅛
23¼	20⅛	WshWt 2.08	9.3	7	34	22½	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
37½	22⅝	WasteM .70	1.8	14	297	u38⅜	37⅞	37⅞	+ ½
29¾	15	WatkinJ .40	1.5	18	22	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅜
7	4⅝	WayGos .24	4.7	51	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8	4⅞	WeanUn .20	2.9	17	10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
27⅞	10⅞	WebbD .20	1.4	14	215	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
28	22⅝	WeisMk s.80	2.9	9	20	28	27⅝	27⅝	
33⅞	25⅛	WellsF 1.72	5.7	5	x105	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	10⅛	WelFM 1.30e	8.1	8	15	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
51½	44¼	WtPP pf4.50	10.		z1020	45	d43⅝	43⅝	—2½
40	31¾	WtPtPe 2.80	8.3	5	45	33¾	33⅝	33¾	— ⅛
14	8⅝	WsIcIT g.80			21	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
12⅞	7¾	WnAirL .40	3.6	3	353	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
31	23⅝	WAir pf 2	7.0		26	29⅛	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
35	23	WnBnc 1.64	4.9	6	58	33⅝	33¼	33¼	— ⅜
48	20⅛	WnCoNA .40	.8	17	x232	47¾	46⅞	47¼	— ⅜
50¼	27⅝	WPacIn 1	1.9	6	40	54	53	53½	—1
24¾	14½	WUnion 1.40	7.0	11	278	20⅞	19¾	19⅞	—1⅛
54	42	WnUn pf4.60	9.3		9	49⅝	49¼	49¼	— ½
61	47	WnUn pf4.90	9.1		14	54	53	54	+ ½
11⅝	9¾	WUn dpf1.18	12.		34	10	9⅞	9⅞	
24⅞	21	WUTI pf2.56	12.		4	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
23	16	WesigEl .97	4.7	5	717	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	— ¼
31⅞	23⅝	Wstvac 1.50	4.5	8	39	33⅝	33½	33½	
35	23½	Weyerhr 1	2.9	9	859	34⅝	33⅞	34	— ¼
48¼	36⅝	Weyr pf2.80	5.9		97	47¾	47¼	47¼	— ¼
39⅝	26¼	WheelF 1.20	3.7	8	36	32⅝	32	32⅛	— ⅜
43	29½	WheelF pf 2	5.4		2	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ½
24¼	9	WheelPit		1	3	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
58¾	45	WhelPit pf6	13.		z30	46	46	46	+ ½
49½	38½	WhelPit pf5	13.		z30	40	40	40	+ ½
24⅝	17½	Whirlpl 1.40	6.4	8	110	22	21⅝	21⅝	
27⅝	16¾	WhitC 1.40	5.5	6	278	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅝
13¼	5⅞	WhiteMt		3	154	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	9⅞	Whittak .50	3.1	5	316	16⅞	16	16	—1
18⅜	11⅞	Wickes 1.04	6.3	5	139	17	16⅝	16½	— ½
13⅝	6½	Wiebldt .44	3.8	14	11	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
24⅞	14	Williams 1	4.2	19	253	24½	23¾	23¾	— ⅝
13¾	6	WilshrO .14	1.2	39	263	12	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
33¾	25½	WinDx 1.68	5.5	9	360	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
5⅛	2½	Winnbgo		138	113	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
12⅝	9½	WinlerJ 1	11.	11	x27	9½	d 9¼	9⅜	
28¾	23⅝	WisEP 2.38	9.5	7	403	25¼	24⅞	25	
104	93	WisE pf8.90	9.4		z20	95	95	95	
25⅞	19	WisGas 2.04	8.5	6	28	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
28¼	25¼	WisG pf2.55	9.8		2	26	26	26	— ½
21½	17¾	WiscPL 1.84	10.	8	338	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
20½	16¼	WiscPS 1.72	9.8	6	35	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
29¼	18⅛	Witco 1.40	5.0	6	36	27⅞	27¼	27¾	
15¾	10	WitirR .80	6.6	8	106	12½	12	12⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	7½	WolvrW .36	3.5	5	72	10¾	10⅛	10⅜	— ¼
24⅞	12⅛	Wametc .60	2.6	9	58	23⅜	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
36⅞	15⅜	WoodPt .48	1.4	18	206	35¼	34	34⅛	— ¾
32	17½	Wolwth 1.60	5.4	6	423	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
43	26¾	Wolw pf2.20	5.2		28	42¼	41¾	42	
10¼	5	WorldAir		6	53	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	— ¼
76¼	56⅞	Wrigly 2.40a	3.3	8	16	74⅛	73⅛	73⅛	— ¾
19⅞	6⅞	Wurltzr .48	4.6	9	12	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
19	10⅞	Wyman .80	5.6	7	33	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
10⅜	7½	WyleLb s.40	4.0	10	33	10⅛	10	10	
7⅞	3½	Wyly		14	40	6	5⅞	6	
		— X—Y—Z —							
67⅛	50	Xerox 2.40	3.7	10	1024	66¼	65½	65½	— ⅞
28⅞	14¾	XTRA s .52	2.3	4	182	22⅞	22⅜	22½	— ⅜
17¾	15¼	Yales s .20	1.1	6	78	u18	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
25	15	ZaleCp 1.08	4.7	7	61	23½	22⅝	23	— ½
24	10¼	Zapata .30b	1.3	18	200	24	23⅝	23⅞	
15½	9¼	ZayreCp		5	74	13⅝	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
16¾	12	ZenithR 1	7.8	11	134	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
19½	12½	Zurnind .80	4.3	7	120	19⅛	18½	18⅝	— ⅜

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

September 24, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M	12 15/16-13 1/16	6 15/16-7 1/16	1 5/16-1 7/16	14 1/2-14 3/4	[illegible]
2 M	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 M	12 11/16-12 13/16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 M	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Y	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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International Stock Indexes

September 24, 1979

	Close	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	91.40	91.20	94.30	88.20
Brussels (2)	133.89	135.07	135.39	107.29
Frankfurt (3)	144.81	146.24	159.63	136.58
London 30	462.00	460.30	588.60	446.10
London 500 (4)	268.69	267.75	307.45	237.06
Milan (5)	90.02	90.33	90.33	55.45
Paris (6)	140.03	139.58	140.03	78.10
Sydney (7)	667.81	671.46	676.77	545.72
Tokyo (9)	Closed	456.42	462.97	435.13
Tokyo (9)	Closed	6,490.34	6,490.34	5,925.87
Zurich (10)	341.30	342.30	343.30	308.40

1. Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Sloman Ind.; 4. Financial Times indexes; 5. Banca Commerciale Italiana ind.; 6. Agefi ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. ind.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
September 24, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	967.00	969.00	922.80	924.00
3 months	963.00	963.50	919.00	920.00
Cathodes: spot	935.00	937.00	894.00	895.00
3 months	941.00	943.00	897.50	898.00
Tin: spot	7,270.00	7,290.00	7,190.00	7,195.00
3 months	7,125.00	7,130.00	7,085.00	7,095.00
Lead: spot	564.00	566.00	551.00	552.00
3 months	561.00	561.50	551.00	552.00
Zinc: spot	336.00	337.00	337.00	338.00
3 months	345.50	346.00	346.50	347.00
Silver: spot	726.00	728.00	678.00	679.00
3 months	745.00	746.00	678.00	679.00
Aluminium: spot	750.00	751.00	740.00	742.00
3 months	744.00	745.00	734.00	735.00
Nickel: spot	2,700.00	2,710.00	2,630.00	2,650.00
3 months	2,730.00	2,735.00	2,670.00	2,690.00

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, September 24, 1979

Dollar Bonds

Alcoa 10-89	94¾	95¾
Argentina 9⅞-84	94½	95¼
Ashland 7½-82	93¾	94¾
Australia 8¾-91	89	90
Australia 8¼-92	85¼	86¼
Avco 10¼-87	87	88
BTokyo 7⅞-84	87¼	88¼
Barclays 8½-92	86½	87½
BCHyd. 7¼-85	88½	89½
Bell Can 7¾-87	85½	86½
Beneficial 9¾-87	95¼	96¼
BFCE 8⅞-83	94¾	95¾
Canpac 9¾-89	95¼	96¼
Carter H.H. 9¾-86	93¾	94¾
Cdn NatlR 8⅞-86	88¼	89½
Charbonas 8⅞-81	95¼	96¼
CNT 9½-86	95¼	96¼
Comalco 10¼-91	96½	97¼
Cons. Foods 7½-91	83½	84¼
Continental 9⅞-86	95¾	96¾
Dome Pet. 10-94	93¼	94¼
Dominion 10¼-84	96	97
Dow Chem. 9⅞-94	94¾	95¾
DSM 8¾-88	89¾	90¾
E E C 8¼-82	93¼	94¼
E E C 7¾-84	90	91
E C S 9-93	91	92
E C S 8¾-97	85½	86½
EDF 9⅞-86	96¼	97¼
E I B 8-84	91	92
E I B 8¾-93	87½	88½
Esso 8-86 (Nov.)	94¾	95¾
Eurofima 8½-83	94	95
E D C 9¾-84	97¼	98¼
Finland 9½-86	93¾	94¾
Genstar 10-89	93½	94½
GMAC 9¼-86	94½	95½
Gotaverken 8½-87	88¼	89¼
Gould 9¾-85	95¾	96¾
GTE 9¾-89	92½	93½
GulfWest 9¾-84	89	90
Home Oil 9½-86	94	95
Hudson Bay 10-94	95¼	96¼
ISE Cnda 9-82	93½	94½
I T T 9½-89	92½	93½
Kennecott 9½-86	90¼	91¼
Kidde W. 8½-85	90	91
Kockums 8-83	92	93
Manitoba 8¾-83	94	95
Manitoba 9½-89	93¼	94¼
Michelin 10-94	94¾	95¾
Midld Intl 8¾-86	92	93
NatWest 9-86 (Jly)	93¾	94¾
NBrunswick 9-83	95¾	96¾
NBrunswick 9¾-94	92½	93½
Newfoundld 10-94	96	97
NZealand 8½-83	93¾	94¾
Norskhyd 8½-92	86¼	87¼
Norway 9½-84	95¾	96¾
NScotia 9¾-89	94	95
Occidental 10¼-84	95¾	96¾
Ontario Hyd 8-87	87¼	88¼
Penney JC 8½-83	92¾	93¾
Pennwalt 9¾-84	96½	97½
Pepsico 9¼-84	96¼	97¼
Portland 10-84	94¾	95¾
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	92	93
Queb. Pro. 9-95	87¾	88¾
Saabscania 8½-89	86¾	87¾
Shell 8-86	89½	90½
Shell 7½-87	88¾	89¾
Stind 8¾-88	91¾	92¾
StatOil 9⅞-89	94½	95½
Sweden 9¼-84	97¼	98¼
Transocean 8-86	92¼	93¼
Unilever 9¼-87	94½	95½
UnOil 7½-87	92	93
UnBis 9-89	90	91
Utah 8-87	89½	90½
Vwagen 7¾-87	85¼	86¼
Warner L. 9-84	94½	95½

Convertible Bonds

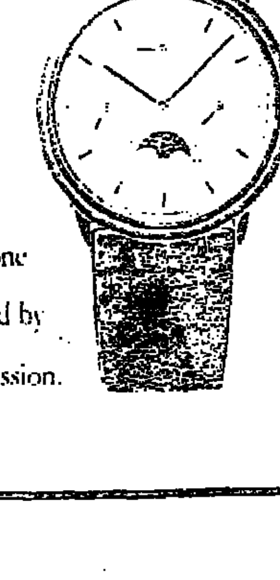
Amexco 4¼-87	75	77
Baker 5½-93	144½	146½
BBC 4¼-93	100	101
Beatrice 4¼-91	100½	102½
Beatrice 4½-92	82½	84½
Beecham 6¾-92	101½	103
Boots 6¾-93	98½	99½
Borden 6¾-91	93	95
Borden 5-92	84	86
BroadHale 4¾-87	70½	72½
Carnation 4-88	71	73
CIBA G. 4-94	95	96
Coke Bott. 6¾-93	84	86
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	131½	133½
Cr Suisse 4¾-93	108½	109½
Cummint 6¼-86	82½	84½
Dartind 4¾-87	76	78
EastKodak 4½-88	77½	79½
Ford 6-86	85½	87½
Ford 5-88	76	78
Galveston 8¾-94	112¾	113¾
GenElec 4¼-87	77	79
GenFoods 4⅝-82	89½	91½
Gillette 4¾-87	69½	71½
GulWestn 5-88	85	87
Honda 5½-89	101¾	102¾
Honeywell 6-86	84	86
ICI 6¾-97	92½	93½
INA 6-97	94	96
ISE 6¼-89	86½	88½
ITT 4⅝-87	73	75
Lear 8-89	103	104
MorganJP 4¼-87	94½	96½
Nabisco 5¼-88	96½	98½
OwensIll 4½-87	108½	110½
PenneyJC 4½-87	72½	74½
RCA 5-88	76½	78½
Revlon 4⅞-87	129	131
Sperry 4¼-88	98½	100½
Squibb 4¼-87	79	81
Texaco 4½-88	79	81
Texas 7½-93	85½	87½
Tyco 8½-88	108	110
UBS 5-89	110	111
UnCarb 4¾-82	89	91
WarnLamb 4½-87	74	76
WarnLamb 4¼-88	68½	70½
Xerox 5-88	74	76

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 - 100

	Med.	Long.
Monday	93.507	86.241
Previous	93.520	86.241

"We'll have to allow for a little adjustment in the year 2100", he said.



His eyes twinkled. The finely-edged gold case gleamed in his hand.

This was no ordinary watch.

Its exquisitely enamelled face showed the day, the month and the phases of the moon as well as the time and date.

The man explained how months of craftsmanship had made this perpetual calendar one of the most sophisticated and accurate timepieces ever created by the human hand.

Except for one small omission.

"Following the normal four-year cycle," he elaborated, "2100 should be a leap year. But it's not. It happens to be the one year in centuries in which our calendar catches up. There'll be no February 29th in 2100."

"That will make it difficult," I commented, "for any lovely young lady wanting to propose to me".

He glanced at me quizzically over the top of his spectacles.

"Unless you forget to make the adjustment," he said solemnly.

Audemars Piguet

GENEVA: COLLET – GUBELIN – LES AMBASSADEURS – KUNZ & Cie.
LONDON: ASPREY – GARRARD – GRAFF
PARIS: ALDEBERT – CLERC – FRED
ROME: BEDETTI – BULGARI
ZURICH: GUBELIN – LES AMBASSADEURS – MEISTER

Chicago Futures

September 24, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	4.52	4.55	4.49	4.52¾	+.03½
Mar	4.64	4.67	4.61	4.65½	+.04¼
May	4.71½	4.73	4.67½	4.70¾	+.01½
Jul	4.52	4.53	4.49½	4.51	+.00¼
Sep	4.58	4.59½	4.58	4.58	—.01

Sales Fri. 18,039.
Total open interest Fri. 40,202, up 1,132 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	2.81	2.82½	2.79¾	2.81¼	+.01¼
Mar	2.93½	2.95¾	2.93	2.94½	+.01¼
May	3.01¾	3.02¾	3.00¾	3.02¼	+.01¼
Jul	3.06¼	3.08¼	3.05½	3.07½	+.01½
Sep	3.08	3.09¾	3.07½	3.09	+.01½
Dec	3.08	3.11	3.08	3.10¾	+.01¾

Sales Fri. 23,781.
Total open interest Fri. 168,019, up 665 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Nov	7.24	7.26½	7.18½	7.20	—.04
Jan	7.43	7.43	7.34½	7.36¼	—.03¼
Mar	7.56½	7.59	7.51	7.52½	—.03½
May	7.69	7.70	7.62½	7.65	—.03
Jul	7.77	7.77	7.71	7.72½	—.03½

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
September 24, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Oct	123.00	121.25	121.55	121.65	121.50	122.00
Dec	125.00	122.90	124.50	124.55	123.80	123.90
Mar	129.10	127.25	128.70	128.80	127.90	127.95
May	132.10	130.75	131.70	131.80	130.90	130.95
Aug	136.50	135.50	136.00	136.20	135.00	135.50
Oct	140.00	139.25	139.50	139.75	138.75	139.25
2,725 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Sep	1,431	1,420	1,435	1,445	1,408	1,409
Dec	1,509	1,478	1,507	1,508	1,467	1,469
Mar	1,530	1,500	1,526	1,527	1,489	1,490
May	1,545	1,533	1,545	1,550	1,514	1,515
Jly	1,564	1,555	1,563	1,564	1,530	1,531
Sep	1,584	1,580	1,575	1,589	1,545	1,555
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,610	1,670	1,570	1,590
2,293 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Sep	1,877	1,870	1,873	1,875	1,871	1,874
Nov	1,914	1,910	1,910	1,911	1,911	1,912
Jan	1,928	1,923	1,923	1,924	1,922	1,923
Mar	1,879	1,877	1,877	1,878	1,875	1,877
May	1,864	1,860	1,864	1,870	1,852	1,863
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,847	1,854	1,840	1,850
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,827	1,857	1,830	1,840
2,105 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
September 24, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,140	1,175	— 10
Dec	1,180	1,170	1,173	1,175	+ 8
Mar	1,225	1,214	1,218	1,220	+ 6
May	1,246	1,246	1,245	1,255	+ 5
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,270	1,290	+ 10
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,295	1,300	+ 25
Oct	1,310	1,310	1,305	1,320	+ 20
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,310	1,330	— 10
170 lots.					
COCOA					
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,270	1,340	Unch.
Dec	1,340	1,324	1,333	1,335	+ 14
Mar	1,356	1,350	1,352	1,358	+ 12
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,360	1,380	+ 1
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,370	—	+ 10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,380	—	+ 10
32 lots					

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

September 24, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
IBM s	524,300	68	—2
Gen Motors	517,600	65⅝	+1⅜
LouLd Exp	503,500	43⅛	+1¾
AmerT&T	471,700	55⅝	+ ¼
Mobil s	390,500	51	—2½
PubSvc Ind	322,800	24¼	
MGIC Inv	319,400	35	—2⅝
CessnaAir	306,500	19	—1
Howrd John	281,000	21¾	+ ⅜
Gulf Oil	275,900	33⅞	—1⅛
CharterCo	272,800	45⅞	—2⅜
Texaco Inc	261,100	29¾	— ⅞
Occident Pet	252,700	26	—1
Kmart	251,600	26⅞	— ⅛
CaesarsWld s	242,700	18⅞	+1⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	33.96	59.58
Advanced	459	850
Volume Up (in millions)	9.26	25.56
Declined	1,054	668
Volume Down (in millions)	20.82	19.57
Unchanged	386	402
Total Issues	1,899	1,920
New highs	66	129
New lows	36	24

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	892.83	896.59	882.85	885.84	—8.10
20 Trn	264.32	265.97	262.51	263.15	—2.09
15 Util	106.26	106.77	105.14	105.75	—0.54
65 Stk	312.59	314.12	309.52	310.60	—2.53

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	62.72	62.37	62.37	—0.51
Industrials	70.45	70.00	70.00	—0.66
Transp.	52.71	52.29	52.29	—0.58
Utilities	38.11	38.04	38.04	—0.09
Finance	67.52	67.25	67.25	—0.39

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
September 21	176,246	412,598	1,425
September 20	140,804	352,203	859
September 19	131,103	322,352	1,400
September 18	136,819	328,902	1,231
September 17	158,614	373,849	936

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
TubosMex s	600,500	10	— ¼
Damson Oil	153,000	13⅝	— ⅝
Gulfstr LD	140,600	15⅛	+ ¾
NatKinney	134,000	3⅝	+ ⅝
DomePetr gs	112,400	143⅝	— ⅜
IntrCityGs g	98,500	16⅜	— ¼
AsameraO g	93,000	17	+ ¼
GulfCan g	87,300	84	—2⅝
HouOilM	85,000	20¾	—1
Marinduq B	79,800	1⅜	+ ⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	4.98	6.56
Advanced	222	321
Volume Up (in millions)	1.50	3.30
Declined	368	296
Volume Down (in millions)	2.21	2.67
Unchanged	188	242
Total Issues	778	859
New highs	N.A.	39
New lows	N.A.	6

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
227.28	225.15	225.36	—1.88

European Gold Markets

September 24, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	377.00	380.40	+11.40
Zurich	376.50	378.50	+9.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	380.56	381.43	+8.64

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Bases	Nov 79	Feb 80	Options for May 1980 start on October 15th 1979
365	18.50-20.50	28.00-30.00	
390	16.50-18.50	26.00-28.00	
395	—.—	24.00-26.00	
400	—.—	21.00-23.00	

Gold Trading 377.00-379.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 310251 - Telex 28305

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Aug	7.74½	7.77	7.71½	7.73	—.02
Sep	7.64	7.64	7.60	7.60	—.01
Nov	7.56	7.57	7.53	7.54½	

Sales Fri. 22,952.
Total open interest Fri. 102,103, up 460 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Oct	193.50	193.50	191.00	191.60	—1.40
Dec	197.50	197.50	195.00	196.00	—1.30
Jan	200.00	200.00	197.30	198.10	—1.60
Mar	203.50	204.00	200.50	201.90	— .90
May	204.50	205.00	203.00	204.70	— .60
Jul	207.50	208.50	207.00	208.30	— .60
Aug	209.50	209.50	208.00	208.20	— .70
Sep				207.50	— .90
Oct				207.50	—1.40

Sales Fri. 7,402.
Total open interest Fri. 47,582, off 17 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Oct	28.75	28.75	28.41	28.67	+ .04
Dec	27.70	27.80	27.47	27.65	
Jan	27.45	27.45	27.15	27.30	— .03
Mar	27.40	27.40	27.09	27.25	— .02
May	27.30	27.30	27.05	27.18	— .02
Jul	27.30	27.35	27.05	27.22	+ .09
Aug	27.20	27.20	27.00	27.05	+ .15
Sep	26.85	27.00	26.85	26.93	+ .23
Oct	26.95	26.95	26.85	26.85	+ .25

Sales Fri. 8,690.
Total open interest Fri. 61,691, off 358 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	1.56½	1.57½	1.56	1.56½	
Mar	1.70¼	1.71	1.69¾	1.70	
May	1.77½	1.78	1.76¾	1.77¼	+.00¼
Jul	1.80¼	1.80½	1.80¼	1.80½	+.00½

Sales Fri. 460.
Total open interest Fri. 5,707, off 21 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	68.30	68.95	67.60	67.70	— .90
Dec	70.25	70.95	69.25	69.30	—1.00
Jan	70.40	70.72	69.40	69.90	— .35
Feb	68.95	69.95	68.55	68.70	— .67
Apr	69.78	70.45	69.35	69.40	— .45
Jun	71.10	71.70	70.52	70.65	— .32
Aug	69.85	70.50	69.20	69.30	— .30
Oct	70.00	70.00	68.70	68.70	— .20
Dec	70.10	70.50	70.05	70.05	— .15

Est. sales: 26,252; sales Fri. 20,916.
Total open interest Fri. 67,063, up 718 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	80.15	81.35	79.40	79.45	—1.27
Nov	81.50	82.20	80.55	80.57	—1.00
Jan	83.70	84.80	83.25	83.25	— .85
Mar	85.00	86.00	84.25	84.32	— .83
Apr	85.50	86.35	84.75	84.75	— .97
May	84.90	86.00	84.25	84.35	— .90
Aug				84.30	— .35

Est. sales: 3,201; sales Fri. 2,385.
Total open interest Fri. 13,085, up 136 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Oct	37.30	37.47	36.47	36.67	—1.30
Dec	37.50	37.85	37.22	37.22	—1.50
Feb	40.02	40.10	39.57	39.67	—1.50
Apr	38.72	38.72	38.72	38.72	—1.50
Jun	43.17	43.17	43.17	43.17	—1.50
Jul	43.15	43.15	43.15	43.15	—1.50
Aug	42.05	42.05	42.05	42.05	—1.50
Oct	40.82	41.30	40.82	41.00	—1.32
Dec	41.55	42.00	41.05	42.00	+ .45

Est. sales: 6,494; sales Fri. 682.
Total open interest Fri. 27,001, up 38 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	44.60	45.20	44.60	46.60	
Mar	44.80	45.55	44.80	44.80	—2.80
May	45.60	46.40	45.60	45.60	—2.00
Jul	46.75	47.40	46.70	46.70	—2.08
Aug	45.67	46.25	45.67	45.67	—2.00

Est. sales: 2,259; sales Fri. 454.
Total open interest Fri. 22,829, up 95 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb;					
Sep	37.50	37.50	37.22	37.22	— .58
Oct	36.75	36.75	36.75	36.75	— .30
Nov	37.00	37.00	36.80	36.80	— .40
Dec	38.90	39.00	38.70	38.70	— .10
Jan				41.30	
Feb				42.80	— .10
Mar	42.95	42.95	42.95	42.95	— .35
Apr				43.20	— .30

Sales Fri. 130.
Total open interest Fri. 1,403, off 57 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Oct				51.50	
Nov	55.90	55.90	54.30	54.55	—1.55
Dec	60.25	60.25	59.90	60.10	— .70
Jan				57.50	

Est. sales: 33; sales Fri. 104.
Total open interest Fri. 263, off 5 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Nov	254.00	254.00	248.80	249.30	—3.50
Jan	242.50	242.50	238.00	238.20	—3.50
Mar	236.30	236.30	232.20	232.20	—3.10
May	232.30	232.30	229.20	229.50	—2.00
Jul	228.30	229.00	226.60	227.30	— .40

Est. sales: 2,047; sales Fri. 2,900.
Total open interest Fri. 9,534, up 187 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Dec	90.35	90.43	90.30	90.36	—.07
Mar	91.12	91.12	90.92	90.93	—.19
Jun	91.58	91.58	91.42	91.46	—.18
Sep	91.78	91.78	91.63	91.67	—.12
Dec	91.84	91.85	91.72	91.75	—.09
Mar	91.90	91.93	91.81	91.82	—.08
Jun				91.95	—.03

Est. sales: 10,207; sales Fri. 12,522.
Total open interest Fri. 42,365, up 848 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Dec	2.1490	2.1555	2.1430	2.1555	
Mar	2.1425	2.1485	2.1370	2.1480	
Jun				2.1425	
Sep				2.1230	

Est sales 1,420; sales Fri. 1,600.
Total open interest Fri. 5,789, off 168 from Thurs.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Dec	.8570	.8587	.8564	.8571	—01
Mar	.8588	.8603	.8580	.8587	—06
Jun	.8610	.8628	.8608	.8614	—14
Sep	.8632	.8640	.8632	.8640	—15
Dec	.8660	.8660	.8660	.8660	

Est sales 1,511; sales Fri. 2,589.
Total open interest Fri. 10,439, off 98 from Thurs.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Dec	.5745	.5745	.5710	.5735	—17
Mar	.5823	.5823	.5795	.5811	—18
Jun	.5900	.5900	.5862	.5876	—29

Est sales 4,017; sales Fri. 4,385.
Total open interest Fri. 11,663, up 1,032 from Thurs.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec				.23680	

Est sales 0; sales Fri. 0.
Total open interest Fri. 2, unchanged from Thurs.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Dec	.004550	.004550	.004536	.004539	—18
Mar	.004602	.004609	.004600	.004603	—13
Jun				.004675	—10

Est sales 1,731; sales Fri. 1,700.
Total open interest Fri. 4,317, off 422 from Thurs.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec	.6528	.6564	.6495	.6546	+02
Mar	.6708	.6730	.6666	.6720	
Jun	.6860	.6881	.6817	.6857	—23
Sep	.6990	.7000	.6970	.6990	

Est sales 4,157; sales Fri. 3,866.
Total open interest Fri. 13,175, up 299 from Thurs.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close
COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.				
Oct	64.80	64.80	64.20	64.50
Dec	65.30	65.30	64.76	64.85
Mar	66.75	66.75	66.12	66.22
May	67.70	67.70	67.15	67.15
Jul	68.50	68.50	67.95	68.20

Est. 3,850; sales Fri. 5,520.
Total open interest Fri. 33,133, off 15 Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.				
Sep	91.50	93.75	91.50	93.70
Oct	93.00	93.00	90.00	93.15
Dec	92.00	93.50	91.85	93.50
Jan	92.80	93.60	92.70	93.60
Mar	92.95	93.90	92.85	93.90
May	93.90	94.40	93.50	94.40
Jul	94.00	94.50	93.80	94.50
Sep	93.80	94.55	93.10	94.55
Dec	93.80	94.65	93.80	94.65
Jan	94.20	94.20	94.20	94.70
Mar	94.80	94.80	94.20	94.80
May	94.80	94.80	94.80	94.90
Jul	94.90	94.80	94.80	95.00

Est. 22,500; sales Fri. 14,574.
Total open interest Fri. 58,538, off from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz; cents troy oz				
Sep	1620.0	1645.0	1540.0	1597.0
Nov	1620.0	1620.0	1620.0	1618.5
Dec	1650.0	1650.0	1570.0	1638.0
Jan	1656.5	1656.5	1600.0	1649.0
Mar	1669.0	1669.0	1600.0	1668.0
May	1677.0	1677.0	1600.0	1677.0
Jul	1685.0	1685.0	1665.0	1685.0
Sep	1693.0	1693.0	1640.0	1693.0
Dec	1703.0	1703.0	1670.0	1703.0
May	1722.5	1722.5	1722.5	1722.5

Est. 75,000; sales Fri. 28,144.
Total open interest Fri. 172,570, up from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.				
Oct	508.00	513.60	508.00	523.60
Jan	510.00	512.10	505.00	512.10
Apr	517.40	517.40	516.80	517.40
Jul	520.80	520.80	520.80	520.80
Oct	525.70	525.70	525.70	525.70

Est. 1,646; sales Fri. 3,729.
Total open interest Fri. 9,950, off 111 Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.				
Sep	379.20	383.50	379.00	374.50
Oct	380.00	382.00	374.50	374.60
Dec	388.00	391.80	391.00	383.20
Feb	395.00	399.00	389.50	390.80
Apr	402.50	406.80	397.00	398.30
Jun	409.90	413.50	402.00	405.30
Aug	418.00	420.00	416.00	412.20
Oct	424.50	429.00	421.50	419.10
Dec	431.00	434.20	427.00	425.70
Feb	437.90	442.70	433.00	425.30
Apr	448.90	448.90	444.00	438.60
Jun	447.00	454.00	447.00	444.80

Est. 27,000; sales Fri. 32,427.
Total open interest Fri. 172,514, o from Thur.

New York Futures

September 24, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	6.35	6.35	6.20	6.20	—0.10
Mar	7.29	7.29	7.20	7.20	—0.30
Apr	9.10	9.10	8.95	9.10	—0.15
May	9.80	9.88	9.70	9.82	—0.13

Est. 459; sales Fri. 328.
Total open interest Fri. 4,240, up 80 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	216.50	217.48	215.50	216.12	— 1.25
Mar	201.90	202.10	199.00	199.44	— 3.65
May	198.40	198.40	195.05	195.18	— 2.80
Sep	195.75	195.90	195.50	192.63	— 3.63
Dec	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	— 3.50

Est. 1,065; sales Fri. 2,588.
Total open interest Fri. 12,151, off 301 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	9.77	9.80	9.61	9.65	—0.15
Mar	10.86	10.89	10.77	10.81	—0.07
May	11.12	11.16	11.05	11.12	—0.05
Jul	11.43	11.47	11.35	11.39	—0.09
Sep	11.77	11.80	11.74	11.75	—0.06
Oct	11.96	11.97	11.88	11.91	—0.09

Est. 6,100; sales Fri. 12,963.
Total open interest Fri. 62,807, off 1,916 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	137.80	139.80	137.80	139.15	+1.45
Mar	140.50	141.85	140.40	141.45	+1.45
May	142.70	142.70	142.75	143.25	+1.65
Jul	145.00	145.20	145.00	145.00	+1.60

Est. 558; sales Fri. 771.
Total open interest Fri. 6,043, up 162 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	109.25	109.30	108.30	108.30	—0.55
Jan	107.50	107.60	106.70	106.90	—0.30
Mar	107.90	107.90	107.20	107.40	—0.10
May	108.40	108.40	107.70	108.00	+0.10
Jul	108.50	108.50	108.15	108.40	
Sep	108.80	108.80	108.80	108.90	

Est. 500; sales Fri. 6,972.
Total open interest Fri. 6,972, off 33 from Thur.

Cash Prices

September 24, 1979

Commodity and unit	Mon	Yr.
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.10	
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	89-90	
Lead Spot, lb	0.58	
Copper elect., lb	89⅞	
Tin (Straits), lb	7.6706	
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.35½	
Silver N.Y., oz	15.700	
Gold N.Y., oz	380.65	

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

September 24, 1979

	Close	Pre[vious]
Moody's	1,152.30 f	1.1
Reuters	1,624.30	1,6
Dow Jones Spot	410.36	4
D.J. Futures	N.A.	4

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—pr... f—final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26

Canadian Indexes

September 24, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	314.93	317.10
Toronto	1,735.60	1,740.90

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 index.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	28.20
Albert Heijn	91.50
Algemenbank	337.50
Amrobank	70.80
A'Dam Rob	44.00
Fokker	26.40
Heineken	83.20
H.V.A.	54.30
Hoogovens	30.80
K.L.M.	97.50
Nat. Nedder	118.50
Pakhoed	52.90
Philips	23.60
Robeco	171.50
Rolinco	145.70
Rorento	110.00
Royal Dutch	148.90
Unilever	127.90
Van Ommer	203.50
VMF-Stork	46.00

Brussels

Arbed	2,590
GBL (B.lamb)	1,745
Cockerill	420
Electrobel	6,610
GB-Inno-BM	2,610
Hoboken	2,830
Petrofina	5,240
Ph. Gevaert	1,124
Soc. Generale	1,740
Solvay	2,648
Un. Miniere	734

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	44.60
B.A.S.F.	137.60
Bayer	132.00
Commerzbank	203.00
Cont. Gummi	52.30
Daimler	257.00
Demag	157.00
Deutsche Bnk	275.50
Dresdner Bnk	209.50
Hoechst	130.50
Hoesch	44.10
Karstadt	266.00
Kaufhof	201.50
K.H.D.	209.50
Lufthansa	89.00
Mannesman	157.40
Metallgesell.	251.00
Neckermann	143.00
RWE new	185.50
Schering	242.50
Siemens	268.00
Thyssen	92.30
Varta	175.00
Veba	149.50
Volkswagen	201.50

London

Anglo-Am Cp	$8.50
Anglo-Am	0.84¾
Barclays Bnk	4.23
Beecham Gp	1.43
BICC	1.16
Boots	1.82
Bowater	1.73
BAT Ind.	2.86
BOC Int'l	0.68
Brit. Pet.	12⅛
Burmah	1.62
Chartered	1.48
Cadbury Sc.	0.61
Cons.Gold Fds	2.41
Courtaulds	0.86
De Beer D	$7.96
Decca Rec	3.10
Distillers	2.29
Dunlop	0.57
E Mus Ind	0.95
Free St Ged	33.00
GEC	3.71
GKN	2.59
Glaxo Gp	4.66
Gt Un St	3.88
Guinness	1.86
Hawker-Sidd	1.70
Hudson Bay	$11⅜
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.49
Imps	0.89
Marks & Spen.	1.01
Metal Box	2.48
Nichols	0.60
Plessey	1.19
Rand Mines	0.54¾
Rank Org.	2.10
Royal Dutch	35⅛
R.T.Z.	2.88
Shell	3.40
Thorn (A)	4.23
Tube Invest.	2.98
Union Carb.	$8.10
Vickers	1.56
War L3½	0.32
West Deep	$19 13/16
West Driel	$50⅝
West Hold	$38⅝
West Min	1.89
Woolworth	0.74
ZCI	0.12

Milan

Bastogi	870.00
ERBA	2,800.00
ErcMarelli	408.00
Fiat	2,570.00
Finsider	135.00
Generali	42,000.00
IFI	3,120.00
Italgas	824.00
Italsider	345.00
LaRinas	113.00
Montedis	200.50
Olivetti	1,518.00
Pirelli	2,065.00
Snia Visco	770.00

Paris

Air Liquide	519.00
BSN	975.00
Carrefour	1,760.00
Cim Lafarge	282.00
Cie Bancaire	471.00
CFP	259.00
CGE	374.90
CCF	179.50
Elf-Aquitaine	1,158.00
Ferodo	365.00
Gen Occident	332.00
Imetal	69.40
L'Oreal	780.00
Mach Bull	65.90
Michelin	972.00
Moet Henn	589.80
Moulinex	96.20
Paribas	234.80
PUK	104.00
Penarroya	48.50
Perrier	346.50
Peugeot	314.00
Rh Poulenc	141.40
Sacilor	33.00
St Gobain	143.00
Suez	289.00
Telemecan	824.00
Thomson	264.00
Usinor	15.90

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,300
Buehrle	2,530
B Boveri	1,950
Cib Geigy	1,285
Cr Suisse	2,260
Fisher	710
HofRochN	7,500
Nestle	3,530
Sandoz	4,425
Sbs B. Suisse	396
Sulzer	2,830
U.B. Suisse	3,330

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—66

Albertsons	HelmPayn	Quaker Oat
Amaxinc a	Herculesinc	Rdg Bates
Amax 3pf	INCOLtd	Reliance El
ACent Mtg	LanierBP	Reynold Ind
AnalogDv s	LoctiteCp	Rohm Haas
Armcolnc pf	LouLd Exp	Royal Dut
Asarco Inc	MACOM s	Ryan Hom
Bell Indust	MCAInc	SantaFe Ind
Bemis Co	Maytag	Searle GD
Block HR	Mesa Pet	Sundstrand
CPC Intl	Nat Steel	Sundstrd pf
CentLaEn	Niagara Shre	Superior Oil
Champ Int	Ogden Corp	TRW 4.50pf
Chain 1.20pf	OgdenCp pf	TexEastn
Comptrvsn s	PSA Inc	TexOil Gas
EmpirGas	Pac Tin	Thom Ind
EquitGas s	ParkHanif	Tidewater
FluorCp s	Petrolane wi	Timeinc pfB
GelcoCp	PiedmtAviat	Tymshare
Gen Motors	Pier1 Imp	UtdRefg s
GrthRty	Plantron	Waste Mgmt
Hecla Mng	PneumoCp	YatesInd s

NEW LOWS—36

AmEl Pw	Memorex	Seilg Latz
AmTT pf	NIM 3.40pf	SouNET pfA
CinG 4pf	NIM 6.10pf	StatMut Sec
CwE 1.42pf	NSPw 8.80pf	Talley Ind
ConNGas pf	OhPw 14pfA	Talley pfB
DetE 7.68pf	PaPL 8.60pf	Texfi Ind
duPnt 4.50pf	PhEl 4.40pf	TrGPL 6.65pf
Frigitronc	PortGen El	UnEl 7.44pf
GaPw 2.52pf	PotEl 4.04pf	Utdllum pf
IntcapSec	PSInd 3.50pf	VaEP 8.60pf
KansPL 2.32pf	PSInd 8.96pf	WPenPw pf
MasMut Inc	PubSvc EG	Winter Jack

Namibian Guerrillas Burn Village, Kill 4

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Sept. 24 (Reuters) — Guerrillas killed three members of the constabulary, set fire to a village and threw a wounded boy in the flames in northern South-West Africa (Namibia), an official statement said today.

In the attack on Saturday, it said, the guerrillas set fire to the village in central Owambo and destroyed it. A 13-year-old boy panicked and was shot as he ran away. "After they had wounded the child, they threw him into the flames of the burning village where he burned to death in full view of the other residents," the statement said.

Morocco Vows Not to Yield in Western Sahar

KUWAIT, Sept. 24 (AP) — Morocco will not yield territor the Western Sahara even if i forced to fight a destructive Moroccan Foreign Mini Mohammed Boucetta said i newspaper interview published today.

"The Polisario, who are aide Algeria, will commit a serious take if they think they can pres us into changing our stand." Boucetta told the newspaper al-Amm. The Polisario is the movement fighting for an indepe ent Western Sahara against Mo co, which took over part of the mer Spanish colony in 1976.

"We will not give up a single [of the Western Sahara] and eve we are forced to fight a destruc war, we will not part with our and our rights," Mr. Boucetta a ed.

Algeria continues to reject a T isian offer to act as a mediator tween Morocco and Algeria so the problem can be solved peace ly, Mr. Boucetta said. "Algeria we must negotiate with the Poli. io, but we don't recognize it," added.

Japan, Russia In Trade Talks

MOSCOW, Sept. 24 (AP) — J nese and Soviet officials to opened four days of talks on nomic cooperation on developn of natural resources in Siberia the Soviet Far East, Tass reporte

The Soviet news agency said Soviet Foreign Trade Minister kolai Patolichev and Tokichiro moto, Japan's ambassador to M cow, addressed the meeting of Japanese-Soviet Committee Economic Cooperation.

The session will examine the plementation of agreements sig in 1971 and 1975 between Japan firms and Soviet foreign trade ganizations on major projects primarily involving natural gas other energy resources — in Sib and the Soviet Far East.

Works of Art Stolen From Italian Churcl

TERAMO, Italy, Sept. 24 (U — Thieves escaped with art wo valued at more than $248,000 fr the church of Santa Maria in Er during the night, police said toda

They said that the thieves app ently used a homemade key to into the church and carried of 17th-century madonna and ch wood sculpture, two paintings the lives of the saints of the sa period and a number of brass a ceramic lamps.

هكذا من الاصل

مكتبة من الاجل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
AAR .44	3.7	7	6	12	12	12	
AAV .20	4.6	6	4	4½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
APS .44	4.8	7	22	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
ATL			20	2⅝	2½	2½	— ½
AVC		4	x47	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
AZL		16	295	u 6⅞	6½	6½	
AZL pf .48	9.4		18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
AbrdMf .40b	4.0	6	30	10	9⅞	10	
AcmePr			1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
AcmeU .30	1.8	14	6	16⅜	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Action			2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
ActionCp .30b	2.6	7	35	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
AdamR .12	.6	15	24	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
AdobeO .20	.5	31	182	37¾	37	37	— ½
AeslsCo		9	78	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
AeroFlo .50e	2.6	4	13	19⅜	19¼	19¼	
Aeronca			7	3¼	3¼	3¼	
AffiCoe .18e	1.5	22	1	6½	6½	6½	
AffilHsp .28	6.1	11	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
AffilPub .80	3.0	9	85	27	27	27	
AfterSix .32	5.8	7	11	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
AirExpr n		12	26	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
AlskAir .30r	4.4	7	103	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Alcolac .18	1.5	11	5	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
AlgAir wt			18	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
AlgAir pf 3	9.0		3	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
AllianT .36e	4.8	7	7	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Alphaln .15e	.9	13	31	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅛
Altamil .32e	1.9	6	11	17	16½	16½	— ½
Altec		17	24	1⅛	1	1	
AlterFd .50	2.0	8	7	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
Alcoa pf3.75	9.3		z100	40½	40½	40½	— ½
Amdhl .40	1.8	9	180	23	22⅝	22⅝	—1
AmAgro .40	2.0	10	7	19⅞	19¾	19¾	
AmBlit .12e	1.0	6	10	11⅛	11½	11½	
ABusPd .40	3.4	7	22	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
AmCapCp			4	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
AContrl .56	3.4	8	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
AGarPd .34	2.3	6	22	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ¼
AIsraeli .06e	2.0	2	92	3	3	3	
AMzeA .48	4.1	8	17	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
AMzeB .48	4.3	7	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
AMdBld s		16	x53	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
AMotln .30	2.4	6	36	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
AmPetf 2.20	6.3	7	30	35	34½	34⅞	+ ⅜
AmPlan Cp		4	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
APrecs .40	3.9	7	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
AScIE .04e	.6		11	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
AmTec .64	7.3	5	25	8⅞	8½	8⅞	— ⅛
Andrea .32	7.1	10	6	u 4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
AngloC .20e	1.0	9	191	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
Anthony .40	3.8	4	62	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
ApiDta .16	1.4	12	19	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
ApldDev		27	147	6¼	6	6	— ⅜
AoutCd g.47			165	38½	36⅞	37½	—1⅛
ArrowA .20	2.3	6	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Arundel .10e	1.2	5	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Asamer g.30			930	17⅝	16⅞	17	+ ¼
AskinSvc			65	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Astrex		10	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Atalnta .15e	2.8	7	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Atco Ind			68	⅞	¾	13-16	
AtlsCM .05e	1.7	10	79	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
AtlasCp wt			14	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
Audiotr .16	2.7	7	1	6	6	6	
Augat s .40	1.6	16	30	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
AudoTrn			77	3⅝	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
AutmRad			5	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
AutoSw 1.20	3.0	11	18	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	+ ¼
AVEMC .40	4.1	9	42	10	9⅞	9⅞	
Avondl 1.20	6.4	25	3	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Aydin		13	193	18½	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅞
BRT			8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Badger .80	4.6	6	6	12½	12	12½	— ⅛
Baker .20	4.1		16	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
Baldors .20	.9	14	15	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	
BaldwS .32a	4.2		17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
BanFd 1.62e	7.6		1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Bangor wt			22	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Banistr g.30	2.7		108	11⅛	11	11¼	+ ⅛
Barclay			6	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
BarcaCo .12	2.7	15	43	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Barnwl .20	1.8		38	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ¼
BarryR s.16	1.7	10	102	9⅝	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
BarthS		35	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Bartons		23	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
BaruchF		41	25	6⅞	6⅝	6½	— ⅛
BnlStA s.40	1.9	5	11	20⅞	20	20⅝	+ ¼
BnlStB s.40	1.9	5	7	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
BergEnt		6	9	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
BergnB .24	2.4	7	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
BrgB pf1.15	6.2		10	18½	18⅜	18½	— ⅛
BernzO			26	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Beverly .12e	1.4	11	422	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
BicPen .48	4.6	8	16	10⅜	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
BinkMf .1b	5.2	6	5	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
Blessng .54	6.2	4	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Blount .44	3.0	5	14	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
BodieAp			12	5⅛	5	5	
BolfBer .48	2.8		219	14⅝	14⅛	14½	— ⅜
BowVall g.10			426	34⅜	33½	33½	—1⅛
BowlAn .24	4.7	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Bowmar		35	186	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
BradldN .26	2.5	8	152	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Branch .20	4.7	4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
Braniff wt			4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Brascan 1a	4.4	6	541	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅜
BreezeCp .57t	5.6	5	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
BristBr .40	2.3	10	7	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
BroDort .28	5.3	13	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
BrodySe			1	2	2	2	
BrookeP .60	3.0	9	4	20⅛	20	20	— ¼
BrownCo wt			113	3⅞	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
BrnFA 1.16	3.2	11	3	36¼	36¼	36¼	
BrnFB 1.16	3.1	12	12	37⅜	37½	37½	— ⅛
BmF pf .40	9.7		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Brnsln .60	3.9	9	121	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	— ½
BK Pel .16	.9	39	155	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	— ⅜
CDI		6	12	10⅛	10	10⅛	
CHB Fd .57t	6.7	6	21	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
CMI Cp .05e	1.2	6	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
CRS .30	2.4	6	10	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
CSE 1.40	6.3	6	3	22½	22¼	22¼	— ½
CagleA .05e	1.0	2	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Caldor .50	2.2	8	34	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
Calcomp		37	60	9½	9⅛	9¼	+ ¼
CalPIC 2	4.3	7	31	46⅝	45	46½	+2
Camco .30	1.1	12	31	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
Campnil n		3	32	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
CmpCbb g			534	u10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
CdnHmst g			267	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—1⅛
CdMarc g.40			34	14⅛	14	14	
CdnMer g			9	19⅛	19	19	— ¼
CdnOcc g.50a			19	u41½	39⅝	41½	+2½
CdSupO g			186	u146	142½	145½	+2⅝
CapitlFd .20	5.3	5	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Caressa .85e	1.5	7	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Carnat 1.50	5.5	8	629	27½	27⅝	27⅝	
CaroEn s		9	2	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅜
CarrolDv		9	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
CastlAM 1b	6.0	5	6	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
CasFd 2.50e	12.		x2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Cavitrn .10e	.9	87	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
CelluCft		5	12	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
CenM pf1.50	11.		z140	32	32	32	— ⅜
CentSe .70e	10.		10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
CenS pf 1.25	6.0		z75	21	21	21	— ½
CtryFa .05e	.7	6	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Cenvill 1.20	6.5	5	10	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
CertlfCp		4	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Cetec .12	2.3	9	43	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
ChampHo			519	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
ChartM s		7	49	18⅜	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
Chmplst .28	2.9	9	6	9½	9¼	9½	+ ½
ChRv 1.60a	7.9	12	3	20⅛	20	20¼	+ ¼
ChiefDv g s			164	27	26	26	—1
ChildWld		6	17	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
CineFive			2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
CircleK 1.10	5.8	9	56	22	21⅝	21⅞	
Citation .56	5.7	6	15	10	9⅞	9⅞	
CitBkNJ 2	8.0	5	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
CityGas .92	4.6	9	1	20	20	20	+ ½
Clabir .18	3.7	14	23	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Clarmt .30e	2.6		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
ClarkC .21e	4.1	5	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Clausng s.88	5.0	8	14	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
Clopay .32	3.3	9	22	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
CohenHat		9	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
Cohu .16e	3.2	11	23	5	5	5	— ⅛
Colemn .92	4.9	7	22	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
ColCml		43	174	9⅝	d 9	9	— ⅝
Cominc g 3			151	39	38⅜	38⅜	
ComAll .50	2.2	8	2	23	23	23	
ComMtl .60	2.5	4	25	24⅝	24	24	— ⅜
Comdint s		11	169	29⅝	29	29½	+ ¾
ComdrCp		17	16	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
Compo s.20	2.1	10	43	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
CompuD		6	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
Compinv		9	51	3⅝	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Conchm .80	4.8	6	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
ConcrdF			13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Condec .30t	2.5	20	18	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
ConnrHm 1.53t	9.7	7	11	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Conrock .90a	2.6	10	5	34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
Conroy .16	3.6	4	7	4½	4½	4½	
ConsOG			332	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
ConsRef .60	4.9	9	11	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
ContMt		5	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
ContTel wt			19	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Cookln .20e	2.9	8	13	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
CoreLb .28	1.1	20	6	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅝
Cornlius .80	4.3	8	5	18⅞	18½	18½	
Courtld .14e	7.5	9	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—3-16
CrestFil s.16	.7	49	68	24⅛	23⅛	23½	— ¾
Crompt 1.40	4.2	5	14	33⅜	33	33	—1
CrossAT 1.20	3.8	10	28	31¼	30⅞	31¼	+ ½
CrwnCP s.40		3	94	36⅛	35⅞	35½	— ⅜
CrownC .20	4.8	7	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Crowntn s.28	4.1	3	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
CrutcR .36	2.4	29	x129	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
CrystO s.36	1.5	30	90	25⅜	24⅝	24⅝	—1⅛
CubicCp .60	3.6	6	48	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
Curtice 1.10b	5.4	6	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Cypress			22	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Cyprus pf1.70	11.		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
DCL		7	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
DWG .29t	10.	6	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Damson			1530	14½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
DataAc n		8	23	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Datapd .30	1.8	10	176	17⅜	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅜
DavMn .25e	1.4	13	133	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
DeRose			13	2	2	2	— ⅛
Decoratr .24	8.7	11	1	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
DelLabs .48	2.9	15	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
DelhiO .10c	.4	25	161	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ¾
DelwdF .60	4.9	13	5	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Desgn Jw		30	119	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
DevCpA		4	8	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
DevonGp s		4	z100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Diglcon		26	34	5⅛	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Diodes			48	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
DisFab		5	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
DomeP g s			1124	45	43	45⅝	+ ⅝
Domtr g1.88a			54	23⅛	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
DoreGas n		8	277	21⅝	20⅜	20⅞	— ⅛
Downey s		4	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
DrexUt 1.68	9.5		x4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
DrivHarr		16	19	u12½	12⅛	12½	+1⅛
DrFair .40	5.4	15	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Dunlop .09e	7.2	7	84	1 5-16	1¼	1¼	
DuPlxPd 1	3.6	5	6	28⅛	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅜
DurTst .40b	3.8	11	26	10⅝	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
Dynictn		154	390	9⅞	9	9	— ⅝
Dynear .84	3.3	7	29	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
EAC .36	7.2	14	34	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
ECO .24	1.6	13	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
EarthRes 1	4.1	9	380	25½	24¼	24⅞	— ⅝

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
21	16½	EstnCo 1.20	4.7	7	3	18⅝	18	18	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Edmos			3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
25	15⅝	EDO .60	2.6	10	11	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	8⅛	Ehren .10a	1.0		21	10	9⅞	10	— ¼
6½	3	ElAudD		4	3	3½	3⅜	3½	
28⅞	15⅛	Electros 1	4.4	7	23	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ¼
37	23⅝	ElecAm 1.40	4.6	6	6	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+ ¼
16⅞	10	Elsinor n		17	297	11⅛	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
9½	6⅛	EmrRd		6	34	9⅛	8½	8½	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	EnevRs .24	2.2	24	15	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
10⅛	6	Espey .20e	2.1	15	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	11¼	EsqRd .57e	3.6	5	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
7⅞	2⅝	EtzLav .20e	2.8	8	3	7⅛	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
21⅝	13	EvansAr .40	2.6	10	54	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	— ¼
8⅝	4⅛	Exectve		8	2	4½	4½	4½	
16⅞	6⅞	FPA .40	2.5	2	15	16	15⅝	15⅝	
8½	3⅜	FSF Ind .12	2.4		18	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
12	9⅝	Fabind s		4	50	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
2⅝	1	FairfNob			5	1⅛	1⅛	1½	
8⅛	2½	FairmC .15	3.4	23	23	4⅝	4	4⅜	
18⅝	8⅞	FannyF .50e	2.8	7	15	18⅛	18	18⅛	
12⅞	8½	FayDrg .24b	1.9	9	x2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
19⅞	14⅝	FedRt 1.40	8.2	18	5	17	17	17	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅞	FedRes		27	321	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	— ⅛
43	18⅛	Felmnt .25	.6	20	6	42⅛	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅝
7	3⅛	Fidelco		8	19	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
19⅝	12¼	FinGen .40b	2.2	8	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
18	10⅛	FinGnA .40b	2.5		1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
24⅞	17⅝	FtStSh 1b	4.6	4	x15	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	
5⅛	3	Fstmrk			4	3	3	3	
15⅞	10	FischrP .1t	8.1	7	69	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
21⅛	15⅜	FitchGE 2	10.	5	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
7⅛	3⅛	Flagg		11	4	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
9⅞	3⅜	FlonEnt		44	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
29	17⅝	FlightSf s.16	.6	20	141	25⅝	23⅞	25⅛	+ ⅞
15⅞	7⅛	FlaRck .22e	1.5	9	72	15⅛	14⅝	15	
29	9⅛	FlowGen		18	68	25⅝	24½	24½	— ½
16	10⅛	Flowers .44	4.0	7	59	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
22⅞	15⅝	FlukeJ s		14	25	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
7⅞	5⅝	Foodrm .50	8.5	4	19	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
10⅜	6	FooteM .45e	4.3	12	42	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅜
37½	28	Foote pf2.20	6.1		10	36⅛	36	36¼	+1⅛
69	56	FordCan g5a			z220	61	60	61	+ ½
19⅞	9⅝	ForestC .10	.6	18	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
11⅞	3⅛	ForestLab			26	11⅛	11	11⅛	
11	4⅛	FranklnRt .06e	.5	49	37	u11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	5⅛	Franks .36	3.7	6	18	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
14⅞	3⅛	FriendFr		288	4	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
13	8	Frionos .40	4.5	3	11	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Frischs .30b	4.3	5	9	7	7	7	
15⅝	9⅛	FrontA .20b	1.6	6	38	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
7¾	4	FrontA wt			7	6⅝	6⅛	6½	— ⅜
3	1⅛	GIExpt		13	14	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
6½	3	GIT			1	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
9	4⅛	GRI .30	6.3	7	x8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
2½	1⅛	GTI			10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅝	4⅝	Galaxy .06t	1.8	6	27	6	5⅝	6	
13	6⅛	Garan .60	6.5	5	3	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅛	Garland			1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
28½	15	GatLiet .40b	1.6	11	162	26⅛	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅝
3⅛	2⅛	Gaylrd .05a	1.9	2	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1	Gaynor		7	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
26	18⅜	GelmSc n		20	56	22⅝	22	22½	— ½
10½	4⅛	GenExp			201	6	5¾	6	
5⅛	2½	GnHous		4	67	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Genisco		9	17	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
7¼	4⅛	GenvDr .10r	2.1	7	11	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
41	13⅝	GerbSc .20	.5	15	75	38⅞	37⅜	38	+ ⅜
19⅝	15⅜	GlantF s 1	5.4	6	11	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
13½	7⅝	GntYell g.60e			143	12¼	12	12	
14⅛	5	Glasrock .10	.7	27	97	u15½	14⅝	14⅝	+ ½
34⅞	21⅜	Glatfltr 1.20	3.7	7	121	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ½
32⅜	16⅝	Glnmr .88b	2.8	8	19	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅜	Globetn .70	6.9	12	61	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅜
11½	7⅛	Glosser .44	4.6	6	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2⅝	1	Glover			4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	3	Gldblatt			14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
31⅛	13⅝	GldNugt .08t	.5	37	107	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ⅜
1⅞	⅝	Goldfield			285	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	1½	GoodLS			15	1½	1½	1½	
2⅛	⅝	Gdrich wt			52	2	1⅞	2	
26	19	GormR 1.20a	5.0	8	3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
14⅞	8⅛	GouldT 1.20	8.7	8	5	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
10½	6¼	GrahMf .30	3.8	17	6	8	8	8	— ¼
13⅛	7¼	GrandAu .33e	2.9	5	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
15⅞	9⅛	GrndCtl .50	4.8	7	x76	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
15⅞	8⅞	GranerA		115	16	11⅝	11½	11½	
11⅞	5⅞	GtAmInd		4	26	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	4⅞	GtBasinP		80	309	16⅝	15⅞	16	
37½	18⅜	GtLkCh .32	.9	16	58	37	36½	37	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Greenmn		18	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
11	6⅛	GREIT .40	3.8	19	4	10⅛	10½	10½	
25¼	18⅛	GrossT 1.44	6.1	7	2	24	23⅞	23⅞	
14½	11⅛	GuardC .60b	4.4	9	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	14½	Guilford .88	3.8	3	14	23⅛	22⅞	23	
90½	25⅝	GlfCan g1.60			873	86⅛	82⅝	84	—2⅜
14⅞	5	Gulfstrm		11	1406	u15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	+ ⅜
2⅛	1	HalcoPd			24	1⅛	1	1	
14½	9⅛	HallsM .90	6.3	6	x34	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
9½	5	Hamptn .65t	11.	4	51	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Hannfrd .88	7.4	5	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
9½	5⅛	HanSqRt			25	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
34⅞	22½	Harland 1	3.0	12	18	33⅞	33⅜	33½	
4⅛	2⅛	Harvey		7	55	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
9½	3⅝	Hasbro .05t		7	36	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
13½	8⅛	Hasting .60	4.7	6	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
7⅛	3⅛	HawaiA			2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8½	3½	HlthCh		24	112	7⅝	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
11⅝	6	HelthM .30	3.4	5	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	7⅛	HelnWr .39e	4.7	7	19	8⅝	8⅜	8¼	— ⅛
6½	3⅝	Heinick .10	2.0	9	50	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	HelmMtg			65	2½	2⅜	2½	
25⅞	10⅝	Hess's .60b	2.4	13	6	u25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅜
11⅛	5⅝	HIGInc .06r	.8	7	6	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
15⅝	8	HiShear .40	2.9	6	17	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ½
8⅝	6½	Highland			1	u 8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
8½	4⅝	Hiptrnic .20	2.6	9	27	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
6⅞	3⅜	Hofman .20	5.2	9	4	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	5½	HollyCp		13	56	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
71⅜	33½	HmeOA g1.30			5	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	
19⅝	6⅛	HornHar		23	22	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
14	8½	HospMf .68	4.5	2	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
8⅛	5	HousRon .50b	7.3	4	8	7	6⅞	6⅞	
5⅜	3	HouseVl		10	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
24⅞	13½	HouOM .80	3.9	13	850	21⅝	20⅝	20⅞	—1
23⅞	15⅛	HouO pf1.69	8.0		50	21½	21	21⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	21⅛	HowelC .40	1.6	8	20	25⅝	25	25	— ⅜
5⅝	2⅛	Howell .15e	3.0	26	8	5⅛	5	5	
32	23⅜	HubellB 1.56	5.2	7	1	30	30	30	
27	23⅛	Hubbl pf2.05	8.3		x1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
20	9⅞	HuckMf .33a	1.6	7	3	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
11½	6½	HudsnGn		4	1	9½	9½	9½	
79⅛	33⅜	HudBO g 2			x13	75⅝	75⅛	75⅛	— ¼
7⅝	3⅜	HuntH .20	2.8	7	11	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
66⅞	27⅜	HuskyO g 1			167	63⅛	62½	62½	— ½
6⅞	3½	ICH .20	3.2	5	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14½	7⅝	ICM .50e	3.5	16	38	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
7½	3½	IFS Ind .18	3.1	7	61	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
15	8⅝	IMC .28	2.1	4	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	7	IRT Pr .57e	5.7	13	48	10⅛	10	10	
1½	⅝	ITI		8	11	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
5⅝	4⅛	Imperind s		4	21	4⅝	d 4⅛	4⅜	— ¼
39	17½	ImprOil A g1.20			316	38⅛	37⅝	37⅞	—1⅛
46½	38	InPL pf 4	10.		z20	39	39	39	—1
2⅝	1	InflightSv			12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26⅝	11⅜	Instron .40	1.9	8	21	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	
1⅞	1	InstrSys		21	347	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅝	InsSy pf.25t	2.0		3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	5⅛	IntegRes		11	117	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
17⅛	6	IntChGs g.32			985	17	16	16⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	10⅝	Intrmk .20r	1.1	4	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	IntBnknt		7	73	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7½	5⅛	IntClrls n		9	86	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1	IntFdSvc			10	1⅛	1½	1½	— ⅛
36⅞	17½	IntGenl 1.40	4.5	5	34	32	31	31	—1
7⅝	4½	IntProt .30	4.2	4	12	7⅛	7	7⅛	
9⅝	6¼	IntSeaw .60	9.1	7	x2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	⅞	IntStrtch			18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	⅞	Interphot			4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12¼	7⅛	Intplast .40	3.9	9	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1½	InvestFla		2	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	15½	Ionics		13	25	27⅝	26⅝	27	+ ⅝
34½	14¼	IroqBrd .36	2.2	7	88	16½	16	16⅛	+ ¼
5⅛	2⅝	Irvinind .10	2.4		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅝	6⅛	IsraelD .67e	6.8		28	10	9⅞	9⅞	
7	4⅛	JacIyn .40b	7.8	6	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
17⅛	11	Jacobs .50b	3.6	8	20	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
10	4½	Jensen 1.50t	32.	5	6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	2	Jetero .05e	1.1	21	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
4½	1⅜	Jetronic		6	21	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅝	JohnPd .36	7.2	12	11	5⅛	5	5	
10⅝	2⅛	JuniperP			60	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	— ⅜
18½	7⅛	Jupiter		2	5	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ½
8½	3⅛	KTelln .30e	4.6	41	9	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
2⅞	2	Kalsln .75c			27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	5-16	KaneMil wt			7	7-16	⅜	7-16	
48	40⅛	KnGs pf4.50	11.		z200	41½	40⅛	40⅛	—1⅜
6⅞	3⅛	KapokT		17	48	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	11⅛	KayCp .60	3.9	7	6	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
19	7⅛	KenaiCp		17	372	18⅝	16⅝	17⅝	—1⅛
12⅞	8⅝	Kenwin .60	5.4	5	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Ketchm .17t	3.6	18	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
11½	10⅛	Key Ph n		57	9	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
2⅛	½	Kidde wt			1	⅞	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2½	KinArk		9	23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
25	15⅝	KingRd s .32	1.5	6	15	21⅜	20⅞	21	— ⅜
29⅛	15⅝	KirbyEx		8	66	u29⅛	28⅛	28⅞	+ ⅜
5⅝	2⅝	Kit Mfg			4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11⅞	4⅝	Kleinerts			13	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
20⅞	17	Knogo n		12	15	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
6⅞	3⅛	KuhnStr		4	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5⅝	3	LSB .23t	5.6	8	5	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	LaBarge .06	2.8	19	20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	LaMaur .20	3.3	8	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅛	LafyRad			19	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
47-16	2	LakeSh g			38	4 3-16	4 1-16	4 1-16	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅛	Landmk		32	25	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Laneco .20a	2.3	4	7	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
16¼	13	LazKap n.40	3.0	5	36	13½	d12⅞	13½	+ ⅜
24	15⅝	LeaRnl s.60	2.6	9	7	23⅛	22⅞	23	— ¼
3⅛	3⅛	LeePh			3	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	LeisureT		4	15	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
9⅝	5⅛	LiblyFb .39t	6.1	4	2	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
10½	2⅛	LincAm		9	18	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	LloydsE			5	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Lodge .08e	2.7	9	5	3	2⅞	3	
32⅛	17½	Lohmn 1.20	5.5	8	17	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
37⅝	9⅝	LoewT wt			106	31⅛	31	31	— ⅛
17	9⅞	Logicon		9	26	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
26	15⅜	LaGenS 1.05	4.2	7	18	25	24⅞	25	
8½	3⅜	LundyEl			2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14⅜	9⅞	Lydall .70	7.3	6	13	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	LynchCp		3	26	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3	1⅝	Lynnwear			4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅝	4⅝	Macks .20	3.0	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Macrod		33	84	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
20	17⅛	MePS 1.84	9.9	5	4	18½	18½	18½	
7⅞	7½	Magood		13	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
12⅞	6⅛	MaorC .60	5.1	6	27	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
1 11-16	⅝	Marinda		9	798	1⅛	1 3-16	1⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	8⅛	Marine .28e	1.7	7	9	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
22½	20	Marm pf2.25	11.		18	20⅝	20½	20½	
9	4⅛	Marshin			12	8	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	11⅛	MarlPr .40	3.4	6	15	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
14½	8⅛	Masind .20	2.2		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
9	5⅞	Masters			5	5	8⅝	8⅝	
36	16⅝	MtlRsh s.20	.6	16	x1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	9½	Matrix s		14	9	17	16½	17	+ ⅜
5	2⅝	MoviTec .07e	1.7		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6	3⅝	McCulO		31	513	8½	8	8½	—
8½	3⅛	McKeon		4	15	4½	4½	4½	
23⅞	14⅛	Means 1.20	5.8	7	23	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
13	7⅜	Medalst .56	5.1	5	x372	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
7⅜	2⅝	MedalaGp		18	49	7⅛	7	7	
27⅜	17	MediaG .72	2.8	9	4	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	10⅛	Meenan n.34	1.6	9	12	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
13½	7	Megaint .24	2.1	5	54	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
25½	12⅝	MEMCo 1	6.8	7	x13	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
13⅞	8⅝	MercSL .50b	4.7	5	23	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
12	6⅞	MetPro .15	1.5	8	16	10⅛	10	10	
37⅛	20	Metpth .32	1.2	24	103	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞	— ½
5⅝	2⅛	Metrocar		34	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅜	MichGen			61	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅛	5	MchSug .40	4.1	17	134	10⅛	9½	9⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	6	MidldCo .30	3.4	4	15	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	11⅞	MidtGls .40b	2.8	9	19	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
8	2½	MissnIT		7	54	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
28	23⅝	MitchlE s		15	454	u28⅛	27⅝	27¾	— ½
24½	12⅝	MitsCp .60	2.8	8	x10	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	
7⅛	5⅛	MonMo .44	8.2	5	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
19⅝	11	Moog .40b	2.6	9	7	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅜
10½	6	MtgGth .86e	9.3	12	x9	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	
9	4½	MortnSh .32	5.3	4	25	6	5⅝	6	+ ¼
12⅛	7	MoHSM .20	2.1	5	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
27	16⅛	MtVMll 1a	4.1	4	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
7⅛	1⅝	Movielab		5	20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	11	NFC n .20	1.2	10	71	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	Napco .20	1.7	7	8	12	12	12	
11⅝	4⅛	Narda .20	1.9	9	31	10⅝	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
14⅝	11	NCnvSt n.50	4.0	8	x26	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	NatEdu .68t	6.1	7	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
16⅝	10	NtHIE		8	24	u16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
4	1⅝	NKinney			1340	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7	1	NtParag			1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
10½	4⅝	NtPatent			101	8½	8	8	— ⅛
7	5	NtSecR .40	8.4	10	14	u 7⅛	6⅞	7	
7⅛	4⅝	NtSilvr .20e	4.2		7	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
6½	3	NtSpinn .24	4.6	5	x1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	3⅝	NelsLB .72t	6.7	10	28	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
3⅞	1⅝	NestLM .05e	1.3	11	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
28⅞	17⅝	NHamp .80a	3.6	7	17	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ½
2⅛	1⅛	Nidria .06e	3.2	9	226	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	9	NMxAr .30e	1.7	60	3	18	18	18	— ⅛
11	8⅛	NPlnRt s.84	9.1	14	4	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
10½	5⅝	NProc .55e	7.1	5	98	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
30⅝	23	NYTim .90	3.6	18	46	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
12½	5⅞	NewbE .50	4.7		3	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
14⅞	10¼	Newcor s.56	5.0	5	22	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ½
9-16	3-16	Newcrp wt			2	¼	¼	¼	
5	3	Nexus		6	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
6½	3¼	Nichols .02r	.5	4	4	4	4	4	
2¼	1¼	NoelInd			7	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ¼
10⅞	3⅛	Nolex			39	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅛	7½	Norin .40	3.5	4	9	11½	11	11½	+ ½
13½	10⅛	Norl pf 1.50	12.		23	12⅞	12	12⅞	+ ⅜
16½	6⅝	Nortek .08	1.0	5	40	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
23⅞	13⅝	NoARov .24	1.3	6	18	18⅝	18	18	— ⅜
15	7⅛	NoCdO g		21	126	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
47	40½	NIPS pf4.25	10.		z160	41	40½	41	— ¼
41⅛	18	Numac g.07t			81	38	36⅛	36⅞	— ⅜
9⅞	2⅛	OEA .10e	1.4		10	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
17⅞	9⅛	Oakwd .12b	.8	6	20	14⅝	14	14⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	OhArt .24	4.7	12	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10	5⅞	Oilalnd .40e	4.8	7	1	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
25⅝	13⅝	OnLine .24	1.0	15	57	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
44½	25	OOklep		13	z250	38	38	38	
14	7½	OrioleH .40a	3.4	5	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜	
18⅝	13⅝	OSullvn .80	5.0	5	4	16	16	16	
7⅛	1⅜	OxfordFt		12	18	5⅛	5½	5⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4½	OzarkA .15e	2.4	6	88	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	⅞	PF Ind			921	2⅛	2	2	
17⅛	14⅛	PGEpfA 1.50	10.		4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
15⅝	13	PGEpfB 1.37	10.		1	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
14½	11	PGEpfD 1.25	9.5		19	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
29	24½	PGEpfW 2.57	10.		24	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	21⅝	PGEpfV 2.32	10.		227	23⅝	23	23	+ ¼
29⅛	24⅝	PGEpfT 2.54	10.		10	25½	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
30⅛	25	PGEpfS 2.62	10.		5	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
13½	10⅛	PGEpfH 1.12	10.		1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
23	19⅛	PGEpfO 2	10.		2	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
22¼	18½	PGEpfM 1.96	10.		1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
26	20⅛	PGEpfL 2.25	11.		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
23⅜	19⅛	PGEpfK 2.04	10.		10	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
12⅝	10¼	PGEpfI 1.09	10.		1	10½	10½	10½	
49⅞	41	PacLt pf4.40	11.		z100	41	d40½	40½	— ½
52	41⅛	PacLt pf4.50	10.		z40	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	
29	13⅝	PacTrst 1	3.8	14	32	26½	26	26¼	+ ¼
54½	48	PacPLpf 5	9.8		z25	51	51	51	—1
19	9⅝	PacScle .40	2.8	8	84	14⅝	14⅝	14½	— ¼
38⅝	27⅛	PallCp .52	1.4	16	32	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	13⅝	Paradyn n		24	22	28	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅝
6⅛	3⅝	ParaPk			5	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	11	ParkCh .60	3.9	5	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
8½	2⅛	ParkEl		10	12	8	8	8	+ ⅛
26½	23½	Parsons s		9	57	24⅞	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅜
6½	4⅛	PatFosh .10e	1.8	3	17	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
14	6½	Patagon		6	40	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
16½	7⅜	PatoC 2e	12.	6	8	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
10⅝	5⅛	PeerTu .32	3.3	5	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
2	⅝	PennDix wt			13	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
20⅜	10½	PenEM .60	3.2	7	12	18⅞	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
16½	13⅝	PenTr 1.20	7.6	5	6	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	PECp .55t	16.	9	58	3½	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
22⅛	14⅛	PenRE 1.65	7.3	10	18	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅜
32⅞	24⅜	PepBoys 1b	3.3	6	9	30½	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
23⅞	10	PepCom .60	3.5	7	4	17	17	17	
15⅞	8½	Perini .40	2.9	14	5	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
21⅞	6⅛	PetLew		16	206	21	20⅛	20½	— ½
13⅞	12½	PetLe pf1.65	13.		24	13	12⅞	13	
4⅝	2	Phoenix			21	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
16⅞	7	PicNPay .32	2.1	9	13	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
6⅞	3¼	PionrSys		1	41	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5	2⅝	PionTx .20t			54	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	20	PltDM 1.40	4.1	5	51	34	33⅝	34	— ⅛
38½	23⅝	Plttway 1.65	4.5	7	9	37½	36⅛	36⅞	— ⅝
7⅜	4⅛	Pizzain n		9	239	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ¼
33	20⅛	PlacrDv g 1			1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
10	4⅛	Plantind		22	16	8½	8⅛	8½	
10⅝	6⅛	PlyGm .40b	4.6	4	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	17	PneuSc 1	5.4	7	z200	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
24	14⅝	PostCp n.50	2.2	10	163	23⅛	23	23¼	+ ⅛
22	10⅝	PrairieO g		18	18	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	10½	PrattLmb 1.10	8.5	6	1	13	13	13	
7⅛	4⅛	PrattRd .30	4.8	9	13	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
27	22¼	PresHa 1.36	5.3	18	15	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅜	PresRtA		1	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	PresRtB		1	36	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	14⅝	Preston g.90			2	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞	
22⅞	7	PrimMf		13	32	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅛	PrpCT 1.24e	8.4	12	107	u16½	15⅞	16	— ⅛
12½	9½	ProvGas .92	8.6	6	14	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	PrdRE .07t		44	36	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
10⅝	3⅝	ProdBld .24	4.2	11	209	5⅝	5⅛	5¾	+ ⅛
48	40½	PSCol pf4.25	11.		z200	40⅛	d40	40	—1⅛
16⅛	7⅝	PulteH s.24	1.7	3	13	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
11	4⅝	PuntaG		11	39	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅛	Punta pf1.10	8.5		8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
15⅛	6⅛	Purpac .06e	.4	28	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
8⅝	6⅛	Quallnn n.30e	3.8	6	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	6⅝	Quebcr g.20e			1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	9	RBInd .24	2.0	8	119	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅜
4⅝	2	REDM		4	32	3½	3½	3½	
3⅛	1⅝	RET			35	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18	8⅛	RHMed .20r	1.4	9	40	14⅝	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
3⅝	1⅜	RPS		6	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	2¼	RSC .10	3.2	13	13	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
8½	5⅛	Rogan .10e	1.5	8	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
20	12⅛	RnchEx .30e	1.5	6	x24	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	— ⅛
31⅞	10⅛	RangrO g			349	30⅝	30	30⅛	— ⅝
34⅛	21⅛	Ransbrg 1.20	3.5	9	72	u34⅞	34⅝	34½	+ ⅛
4	1½	RapAm wt			35	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2	RathP			30	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
24⅛	13½	Raylnd .40	2.1	15	68	20⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅝
5⅝	2⅞	Reading		8	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
21⅛	14½	REInv 1.40	7.7	10	9	21	20⅝	20⅝	
13	10	RltncT 1.40	13.	4	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Redlaw			7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
5⅞	2½	ReevesT		250	20	5	5	5	
8	4	RefgTr .28	5.2	3	5	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
17	8⅛	RegalB .72	4.3	10	x13	17	16⅝	16⅝	
22⅛	14⅝	RemAr 1a	4.3	7	33	u23⅞	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅜
9½	7⅛	RepGyp s.24	3.1	4	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
40⅞	32	RepNY 2	4.9	5	2	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ¼
24⅛	22	RNY pf 2.12	9.4		2	22½	22½	22½	
22⅛	11⅛	ReshCot .24	1.6	9	70	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅜
59	20½	ResrtA		6	401	37⅝	36⅞	37⅛	
22⅛	16⅛	Resrt wt			74	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
92	27	Resrt B		9	z2800	57⅛	55½	57⅛	+1⅛
5⅝	2⅝	RestAssc		8	28	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
13⅝	5	RexNore		9	3	10	10	10	+ ⅛
22⅝	14⅝	RioOil n		13	40	21	20⅝	20½	— ½
9½	3⅜	RibletP .12	2.0	5	x16	6	6	6	+ ¼
10⅛	4⅝	Richton .44	7.2	31	36	6⅛	6	6⅛	
57⅞	27½	RileyCo		10	48	u58	57½	57⅝	+ ½
14⅝	7⅝	Robntch			34	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
7⅛	4⅛	Roblin .12	1.7	6	36	7⅛	7	7⅛	
15⅛	10	Rockway 1b	7.0	6	15	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
28⅛	20⅝	Rogers s.12	.5	15	26	25	24½	24½	— ⅜
5	2⅝	RoncoT		3	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Rossmr		4	22	5	5	5	
5⅝	1⅜	RoyPalm			28	2⅝	2½	2½	
9⅝	7⅜	Rudick .42e	5.3	5	20	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3	1⅛	Rusco			30	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
5⅛	2½	RBW Cp		5	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	Russell .48	3.9	5	22	12⅜	12	12⅛	— ⅜
6¼	3⅝	SFM .24	5.5	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅛	SGL .25b	2.4	6	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	SMD		4	4	2	2	2	— ⅛
9⅝	4	SSP			3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	Salem .40a	2.2	9	52	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
3⅛	1⅝	SCarlo			1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10	8	SDgo pf .88	10.		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
11⅛	8⅝	SDgo pf 1	10.		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
81	70	SDgo pf7.80	11.		z200	70	70	70	
28	23⅛	SDgo pf2.68	11.		5	23½	23½	23½	
24⅛	14⅛	SFrRE 1.60	7.1	17	24	22⅝	22	22½	+ ½
3	7-16	SFRE wt			80	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	5½	Sandgte .40	4.7	4	5	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
9	7⅜	SaundrL s.30	3.9	6	4	7⅝	d 7½	7⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	5	ScheibE .56	11.	21	6	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
20⅝	12⅛	Schnulf 1	5.4	4	5	18⅝	18½	18½	— ¼
9	2⅛	Schiller		10	19	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Schradr .04t		7	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	6⅝	Schwab n.30	3.7	8	x34	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅜	SciMgt .10	3.2	7	18	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
44½	29½	Scope .50	1.1	8	1	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
52	20⅛	ScurryR g		16	3	43½	43	43½	— ½
13½	7⅛	Sealctro .94t	8.0	8	54	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
2	1⅛	Seaport			20	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
7	3½	Seapt pf.42k			z400	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	SecMfg		25	46	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅛	Selas .36	4.9	8	15	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅜
2½	1⅛	SeligAsc		8	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8	4⅝	Srvisco .40	5.7	5	10	7	7	7	
5½	2⅝	Servo			9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4	ShaerS .40e	5.7	5	4	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
10⅝	8½	Sharon s.50	5.1	7	83	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
8	5	Shawin .40	7.6	5	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	ShetrR		4	34	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7	3⅝	Shopwell		9	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
36⅛	19	Showbt 1	4.5	7	14	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
28⅝	12⅝	Sierrcln .30	1.4	10	17	22⅛	22	22	—1⅛
8⅞	7⅛	Sllco s .28	3.3	7	32	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
20½	10	Sigma .40	2.5	7	11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	Sikes A .45e	5.8	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
18½	10⅛	Silolnc .40	2.4	4	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
11⅛	3⅛	Silvrcst		40	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅝	3⅝	SimcoS .25b	5.6	9	14	4⅛	4½	4½	
7⅝	2⅝	Solitron		16	103	5⅛	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
27½	21	SonderB .48	1.5	8	2	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
14¼	5⅝	SorgPap .33e	2.6	4	10	12½	12⅝	12½	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Soundsn .40	5.5	3	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
13⅝	10	SCEd pf1.06	10.		1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	11⅛	SCEd pf1.19	10.		3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
17½	13	SCEd pf1.45	9.5		3	15⅛	14½	15¼	+1⅛
19⅞	16⅝	SCEd pf1.30	6.9		5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	20⅝	SCEd pf2.30	9.6		14	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
26⅞	21⅜	SCEd pf2.21	9.6		2	23⅛	23⅛	23½	
103	87½	SCEd pf8.70	10.		1	87½	87½	87½	
9⅝	7¼	SwFtBk .50	5.8	6	16	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
15	9	SpectyR		7	1	12½	12½	12½	
15	6⅛	Spector .43e	3.4	4	35	12½	12⅞	12½	— ⅛
6⅝	3½	SpedOP .14r	3.0	7	15	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Spencer .16	4.0	7	30	4⅛	3⅞	4	
27	20½	StCoasa 1.60	7.1	8	2	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
17	6	StdMetl		181	93	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	20⅜	StProd 1.52	6.9	5	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
32½	20½	StdShr .40t	1.8	8	5	22½	22½	22½	
10⅜	4⅞	Stange .20	2.9	8	20	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
6⅜	3¼	Stanwd		3	9	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
14	11⅛	StarSup s.80	6.0	4	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Stardust		1	10	1½	1½	1½	
11½	6⅞	StarrtHo .30	4.3	5	52	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅜
8⅞	4	Steelmt .24b	3.4	7	431	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	
23⅝	16	StepnCh .80	3.5	9	3	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
2⅛	⅜	SterlBcp wt			15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
1⅜	15-16	SterlEl		8	52	1½	1⅜	1½	
4⅛	2⅛	Stevknll			3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
18⅝	6⅛	StrutW .30b	1.7	20	54	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
4⅞	2⅞	SueAnn .24e	8.0	6	18	3	3	3	
5½	3⅜	SunCityl .25	5.7	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	7	Sunair .60	5.5	6	6	11	11	11	
34⅞	14	Sundnc .16b	.5	161	376	33⅞	33	33⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅜	SunshJr .40	4.7	6	4	8½	8½	8½	
18½	12⅝	SupFdS .40	3.2	6	4	12⅝	12½	12½	
12⅛	7⅝	Suplnd s.25	3.3	4	33	7½	7¼	7½	
11½	6	SupSurg .32	3.0	7	14	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
36¼	29⅝	Supron s		24	90	33	32⅝	32½	— ⅜
8⅝	4⅞	Susqueh		6	16	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
12⅛	9½	Susqh pf 1	10.		x2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1⅜	⅝	SutrMtg wt			5	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
7⅛	3½	Synloy .30b	4.8	12	10	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
44½	24½	Syntex 1.10	2.8	11	352	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	—1
24⅛	19⅝	Syscos .40	1.7	8	x2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
18	18⅛	SystEng		10	89	14	13⅝	13⅝	
8⅝	3⅝	SysPln .20	4.4	4	9	4½	4½	4½	
11	6⅛	TEC .40	4.8	8	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
3⅛	1⅝	TFI		7	28	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
19⅝	8⅝	TabPd .20	1.2	8	19	17⅛	17¼	17¼	— ½
5⅞	3⅝	Talleyln wt			95	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
14	8	TandB .40	3.5	6	1	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
13⅞	7	Tannet .28	3.9	5	24	7⅛	7	7¼	+ ¼
16⅝	11⅛	Tasty 1.20b	9.9		5	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅜
3½	1¼	TechSym		12	220	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
13⅞	4	TechOp		9	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	TechTp .07r	3.3	18	19	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
6½	3⅜	Tectrol .24	4.4	5	21	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
53⅝	19⅞	TelonR		46	22	47⅛	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅛
18	7⅝	TeleCm .60	4.4	4	163	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
32	15⅞	Telflex .40	1.4	13	40	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ½
22⅛	12	Telscl .60	3.7	11	25	16½	16	16⅛	— ⅛
4⅜	1⅞	Tenno			20	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4⅞	1⅝	Tensor		17	7	3	3	3	— ¼
9⅞	4⅝	TerraC .10i			75	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	5⅜	TetraT		14	16	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
14½	7⅛	TexlAir .16	1.4	12	99	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
1⅝	½	ThorCp			6	⅜	⅜	⅜	
27⅜	14½	Thriftm 1.20	4.8	5	6	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ¼
6⅛	3	Tidwell		4	21	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ½
8⅛	4⅛	TobKtz n.25	3.2	5	16	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
46¼	37⅝	TolEd pf4.25	11.		z100	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
17⅜	6⅛	ToppsG .28	4.6		45	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	TorlnCp .80	5.7	6	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
27¼	9⅝	TotlPet g.32			572	24⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
19⅛	4⅛	TotPet wt			96	16½	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅝
5	2	TownCtry		10	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
		Towner n			266	20⅛	19	19	
8½	4⅛	TrnsLux .10e	1.5	7	27	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
13	7⅜	TransOil .05e	.4		609	u13⅝	13	13	+ ⅛
6⅛	5⅝	Trnstec n.20	3.3	10	19	6⅛	6	6	
8⅛	4⅝	Tredwy .20	2.6	13	x11	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
9⅛	7	TriSM .60	7.5	5	3	8	8	8	
18⅝	9⅝	TrlaCp .20	1.8	7	12	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ½
12⅝	8½	TrlinOG n			598	12⅝	11½	11⅞	— ⅜
10⅝	7⅛	TuboMx s		18	6005	10⅝	9⅞	10	— ⅛
33½	23⅛	TurnrC 2	6.5	7	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3½	TwinFr .20	3.8	8	39	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12½	7⅛	U&I		55	2	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅞	UIP .24	4.3	9	63	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	UNA .20	3.3	4	8	6	6	6	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	URS .40b	5.7	8	98	7	6⅞	7	
8¼	4⅝	Unimax		10	23	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
15⅝	11½	UAirPd .64b	4.1	9	60	u15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	11	UnCosF .66a	4.8	7	7	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	UnFoods .05e	2.1	11	9	10	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	2¼	UNatCp		20	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
¾	1-16	UNatCp wt			1	¼	¼	¼	+1-16
8	5	URepln .23r	5.3	69	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
16¼	9⅝	USFiltr .32	2.3	8	101	14¼	14	14	— ½
11⅝	7⅝	UnRlT .83e	7.5	13	89	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
¼	1-32	UnRIT wt			5	1-32	1-32	1-32	
4	2½	USRdium			10	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
20⅛	13¼	USRbR 1a	5.0	9	8	20	20	20	
11⅝	6½	UnityB		11	21	11	11	11	— ⅜
6	3⅝	UnivClg .05	1.0	4	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	—
18⅝	10⅛	UnivRs .32	1.8	17	52	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
14¼	9	UnivRu .72	7.2	7	6	10	10	10	
11½	6⅛	Valle's .81t	10.	12	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
16¼	10	Valmac .80	7.9	11	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
3⅛	2	ValueL .06e	2.0		1	3	3	3	
3⅝	1⅜	Verit		6	9	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ¼
32	16½	VermtA .32b	1.6	8	17	20½	20½	20½	
9¼	4¼	Vernitrn .10	1.3	6	90	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8½	2½	Vertiple		6	21	5⅛	5¼	5⅜	
9½	1½	Vesely		283	50	8⅝	8¼	8½	— ⅛
3½	1⅜	Viatech			2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
6⅜	2⅝	VintageE		2	20	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
12⅞	7	Vishay		7	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
6½	3⅜	VisualG .16	3.3	7	14	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	9⅝	Voplex .52	4.1	6	7	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅛	VulcCp .20	3.2	4	18	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
7½	2⅝	WTC .02t		73	38	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅛	Wackht .40b	4.6	8	31	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	WadelEq			2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
34⅞	10⅛	Wainoco .12	.4	25	x154	33	32¼	32⅞	— ½
25⅞	18	Walco .80b	3.4	7	10	23¼	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
10	4⅞	WallcS .12	2.3	16	20	5½	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
24½	17	Wang B s.16	.7	20	x157	23½	23	23	— ½
25¼	18⅝	Wang C s.06	.3	19	x45	22⅝	22½	22½	— ¼
17⅞	9¼	WardsCo .20	1.8	3	5	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	
26¼	21⅛	WshPst s.36	1.5	9	14	25	24⅜	24⅝	— ⅛
31⅞	20⅛	WRIT 2.12	7.1	16	9	30⅝	30	30	
19¼	16⅛	Wthfrd n		16	123	18½	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¼
3⅝	2⅝	Welman			10	3½	3½	3½	
19½	7⅛	WeldTu .30b	1.7	7	6	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
51½	45	WTex pf4.40	9.7		z10	45½	45½	45½	— ¼
21⅛	19½	Wstbrn g s.70	3.7		81	19⅞	d19	19	— ⅝
38⅝	11½	WstFin .52	1.6	5	39	32⅛	31½	31⅝	— ⅜
15⅝	10⅝	WPacRR n		3	26	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	3⅞	Whippny .20	2.0		6	10	9⅞	10	
7½	4⅛	WhitCbl .40	6.7	5	5	6	5⅞	6	
7⅝	3⅝	Whitehall		7	28	6	6	6	— ⅛
10⅞	2	Wichita .45t	4.7	37	58	10	9½	9⅝	— ½
2⅝	1⅝	WillcxG n		3	16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20	8⅝	Wmhous .60	3.2	12	7	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
4	1⅞	WilsnB .15i			6	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
10½	6⅝	Winkim .44	5.0	6	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
51	43½	WisP pf4.50	10.		z40	43½	43½	43½	
3⅝	2	WolfHB .10e	3.5	10	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11½	4⅛	WkWear .40	4.4	6	1	9	9	9	
18⅝	10	Wrathr .10e	.5	91	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
1½	⅜	WrightH g			63	1 7-16	1¼	1¼	—1-16
33⅝	17⅝	Wynnin .60	2.2	8	19	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
16	11⅛	WymBn .72	5.0	8	x13	14⅝	14½	14½	
7	2	Xonics			15	4½	4	4⅞	
22⅝	11⅛	ZeroCp .48	2.3	10	34	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
16¼	7	Zimmer .36	4.6	3	13	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ½

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the September 24, 1979's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.9485	4.30	110.39 *	46.97 *	0.2415	—	6.872 *	123.84 *	38.04 *
Brussels (a)	28.36	61.125	16.0715	6.837	3.515 *	14.555	—	18.0245	5.5325
Frankfurt	1.769	3.8155	—	42.59 *	2.192 x	90.69 *	6.217 *	112.20 *	34.43 *
London (b)	2.15775	—	3.8085	8.95	1,738.75	4.2055	61.23	3.3925	11.065
Milan	806.80	1,741.85	457.38	194.75	—	414.60	28.467	513.40	157.70
New York (c)	—	2.162	1.768	4.15625	807.75	1.9523	28.475	1.5745	5.1405
Paris	4.1505	8.9615	235.18 *	—	5.141 x	213.00 *	14.641 *	263.60 *	80.91 *
Zurich	1.578	3.40035	89.1324 *	37.97375 *	0.1955	80.9314 *	5.5534 *	—	30.7094 *
ECU	1.41114	0.653909	2.49164	5.85622	1,139.49	2.7496	40.041	2.22042	7.24054

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 29.30 ; Canadian $: 1.16845 ; Danish krone, 5.1345 ; Escudo: 49.236 ; Hong Kong $: 5.0345 ; Irish £: 2.1255 ; Norw. krone: 4.9495 ; Peseta: 66.045 ; Schilling: 12.715 ; Singapore $: 2.15 ; Swedish krona: 4.1655 ; Yen: 222.725.

£ Sterling: 1.01425 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar, except against Sterling. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU: European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers: 2pm EST rates for New York.

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Closing Prices, September 24, 1979

Stock	Bid	Asked
AELInd	6¼	6¾
AFAProt	8¾	9⅛
AVMCp	3⅝	4⅛
Accuray	5	5½
AddisnW	11½	12¼
AdvRoss	4⅛	4⅝
AdvMicr	35	35⅝
AlexAlex	30½	31¼
Alicolnc	34	35
AllynB	16	17
AFinCp	30	30⅝
AFurn	6 3-16	6 7-16
AGreet	12⅝	13
AlntGp	61⅝	62⅝
AMicros	26⅛	27⅛
AWelding	20⅝	21⅛
Amterr	4⅛	4⅞
Anadite	8¼	8⅝
AnheusB	24½	25
AntoCp	8⅝	9⅛
ArdenGp	4⅝	5
ArkWGs	26½	27½
AsdColo	23⅛	24
AtlGsLt	16⅛	16⅝
BairdCp	6½	7
BangHE	13	13½
BkamRt	18⅝	19⅛
BasicRs g	9	9⅝
BassitFr	19⅝	20½
BaylsMk	13	13⅝
Beeline	9⅝	10¼
BetzLab	33⅝	34½
BibbCo	14⅝	15⅝
BirdSon	23⅝	25
Birtchr	2⅝	3
BlkHHIP	26⅝	27½
Bonanza	3½	3⅝
BrookS	39	41
BrwTom	25¼	25⅝
Buckbee	7½	8
Buckeye	19½	20
BurnupS	7½	7⅝
CalWtSv	32½	34
ConradH	1½	2
ConSwC	15½	16
CaplnAir	4⅛	4⅝
CareCp	10¼	11¼
CnVIPS	15⅝	16
ChmLea	39½	41½
ChesUtl	11	11¼
CircleF	6	7
CitzUtA	38½	39¼
CitzUtB	33⅝	34½
ClarkJL	31½	33
ClowCo	8¼	8⅝
ComCIH	25⅝	26⅛
CmlShr	19	21
CmwTel	41	43
ConPap	59	60
Crowld	20	21
CrosTre	23⅝	24¼
CultrFed	2½	3⅛
Cycltron	14½	15½
DanlyM	23¼	24¼
DiaDes	11⅛	11⅝
DaviMal	19	21
DeklbAg	28½	29¼
DeLuxC	32½	33¼
DetConT	12¼	13¼
DeweyEl	1½	2½
DiaCrys	27¼	28¼
DixnCru	34	35½
Docutel	7⅝	7½
DollrGn	9⅝	10⅛
Donldsn	22½	23½
DoylDB	22	22⅝
DunkinD	12½	13
Duriron	15⅝	16⅛
EatnVnce	6¼	7
EconLab	23½	24
ElPasEl	10⅝	10½
ElderBe	8	8⅝
EleNucl	18⅝	18⅞
ElModul	6⅛	7⅛
EnrDev	8¼	9¼
Entwistl	2¼	3
EqtOil	42	43
EthanAl	46¼	47¼
Fabri h	11-16	15-16
FrBkSys	41½	42¼
FIBostn	20	20⅝
FlEmpS	11⅜	12¼
FlWnFin	5⅝	6⅛
Flickgr	13⅝	13⅞
FloatPnt	12¼	13
FlaWatU	15-16	1 3-16
ForestO	23⅝	23⅞
Formigli	1⅜	2½
FrankCp	8⅛	8⅝
FrankEl	14⅛	15½
GnRIEst	12½	14
GnReins	99	101
GovEFn	12⅛	13½
GreenM	12⅛	12⅝
GreyAdv	37½	40½
GHIntst	14	15½
Gyrodyn	5⅝	5⅞
Hardwke	14½	15⅛
HrpRow	12½	12⅝
HareGp	28½	29¼
HarHNt	17	17½
HenrdF	27½	28¼
Holobm	2⅜	2⅝
Hoover	14⅛	14⅝
HorizRs	2	2½
Hyattlnt	17½	18½
Infralnd	6½	7
IntelCp	64½	65½
IntrcEnr	5⅝	6⅛
IntmtGs	13⅝	14⅝
InBkWsh	9⅝	9⅝
IwaSoUt	23⅛	23⅝
JamWP h	7⅛	8⅛
Jamsby	16⅛	17
JiffyFd	⅞	1⅛
JoslynM	16⅝	17½
KalsSt pf	18⅝	19½
Kalvar	4⅛	5⅛
Kaman	19¼	20
KmpAm	9⅝	10⅛
KaleGre	3-16	7-16
Kaysam	3½	4½
KellySv	34½	36
Keuffel	18	19
Kimball	16½	17
Kingini	9	10
KnapeV	16⅛	17⅛
Kratos	15⅛	16⅛
Lancein	20	20⅝
LandRes	2⅝	3⅛
LaneCo	24½	25½
LidStar	6	6⅝
LinBcst	50	50⅝
Logeirn	12⅝	13⅛
ModsGE	14⅝	15⅝
MagellPet	3 15-16	4 3-16
Mallkrt	32¼	33⅛
MgtAsst	22½	23
MaulLP	28	29½
McCorm	17	17½
McQuay	11½	12¼
MldsxW	19⅝	20½
MidlaCap	8½	9¼
MidiRes	3 1-16	3 5-16
MidlBks	29½	30½
Millier	29⅝	30½
MissVIG	14⅛	15⅛
MontCol	7⅝	8⅛
MoorePd	23½	25
MorgRes	1⅜	2½
Mostek	37	38
MotClub	5½	6
Mueller	27	28
NargCp	26	28
NatGOil	15	16
NwldRE	15½	16½
NJNGas	17⅝	17⅞
NielsnA	24⅛	25⅛
NielsnB	24½	25
NaCarGs	14½	15
NoEOil un	74	75½
NwNGs	15⅝	16¼
NwstPS	16⅝	17⅛
Noxell	21⅛	22½
OgilvyM	22⅛	23
OhFerro	8¼	9¼
OtterTP	22¼	22¾
PCAInl	7⅛	8½
PabstB	14⅛	14¾
PcGaR	21⅜	22½
PauleyP	15⅛	16
PeerMl	8⅛	9
PenoEnt	15⅞	16⅜
Petrolt	40½	41½
Pettibon	21⅛	22¼
PierceSS	9½	10¼
Pinkrtn	37	38½
PionHiB	24⅝	25⅛
Plastine	1⅜	2⅛
Possis	6½	7⅛
Proarp	1	1⅜
PbSvNC	14⅝	14½
PurtBen	19¼	20
PutDCap	11¼	11⅛
RogenPr	18⅝	11⅛
Raychm	50	52
Raymnd	23⅝	24⅜
RecgEq	7	7⅝
RoodEx	29⅝	30½
RobbMy	45	47
Roselon	4⅞	5⅛
Rouse	16½	16⅞
RusStov	16⅛	17⅛
Sadlier	3⅝	4⅛
ScanDt	1 13-16	2 1-16
ScrippH	52	55
SelsDelt	13¼	13⅝
Svcmstr	32⅝	33⅛
Shawmt	37⅝	38⅛
SolidSIS	12⅝	13⅛
SColWtr	14⅛	15
SwElSv	15½	16⅛
Standyn	31½	32¼
StdRegs	27⅜	28⅛
StanHP	27½	28½
SterlSl	6⅝	6⅞
StrawCl	25½	27
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TecumP	72	74
Tennant	29	31
Tiprary	14	14½
ToscoCp	20½	21
TrnsOcO	23⅛	24¼
TricoPd	45½	48½
TysonFd	9½	10½
UnMcGll	13¼	14¼
USSurg	25⅝	26⅛
USTrck	17½	18
UVaBsh	26⅛	26⅝
UpPenP	16½	17¼
ValyGas	12⅝	12⅝
VanDus	15½	16½
Velcro s	12⅝	13
VideoCp	9⅝	10¼
VaNBsh	15⅝	16¼
WshEnr	17	17½
WebbRs	32½	33½
Weldtrn	2½	3½
WigmMg	10½	11½
WellsGo	6	7
WlnMtg	4⅞	5⅛
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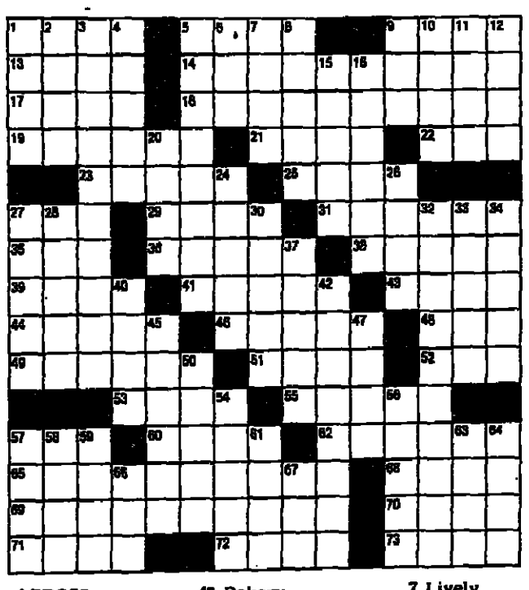


ACROSS

1 Deli salad
5 Carpentry tool
9 Shun some sustenance for slimness
13 Pit
14 Self-interest
17 Biblical brother
18 What a non sequitur lacks
19 Breed of cattle
21 Mercury's comprises 88 days
22 Kobe coin
23 Out of bed
25 Plumlike fruit
27 Word with hood or kind
29 Where landlubbers need new legs
31 —— *peanuts*
35 Do arithmetic
36 Rinses
38 Frank record
39 Desolate
41 *Not unlawful*
43 Skater's thrilling maneuver
44 Zodiac sign
46 Supple
48 "—— rhinestone cowboy . . ."
49 Bakery supplies
51 Farsighted fellow
52 Barcelona bigwig
53 Face-powder ingredient
55 English poet and clergyman: 1573-1631
57 Travelogue prop
60 Food for carnivores
62 Put up
65 Make angry
68 A king of Israel
69 Propeller wash
70 Water carrier
71 Olympian
72 "*Desire Under the* ——"
73 Corse et Miquelon

DOWN

1 Food fish
2 Lung part
3 *Old Dominion* city
4 Whip marks
5 Avenger's goal
6 "Lizzie Borden took an ——"
7 Lively
8 Fountain and Rose
9 English river
10 Tourist havens
11 *Behold!*
12 High schooler
15 Telephone parts
16 Encroachment
20 *And others:* Abbr.
24 Take great pleasure in
26 Lamb who *wrote about a pig*
27 —— Archipelago
28 Worship
30 *Protection*
32 Of stuffing and mounting
33 Italian's secluded retreat
34 Thomas, the poet
37 Located
40 Love ——
42 Some of Euclid's *discoveries*
45 Collectors' items
47 Water bird
50 Menace for motorists
54 Soissons square
56 Ruth's in-law
57 Engage, as gears
58 Spindle
59 Poker holding
61 Asian weight
63 Canal that needed Clinton's clout
64 Repeats tiresomely
66 Belgian town near Liège
67 Dundee headwear

Solution to Previous Puzzle

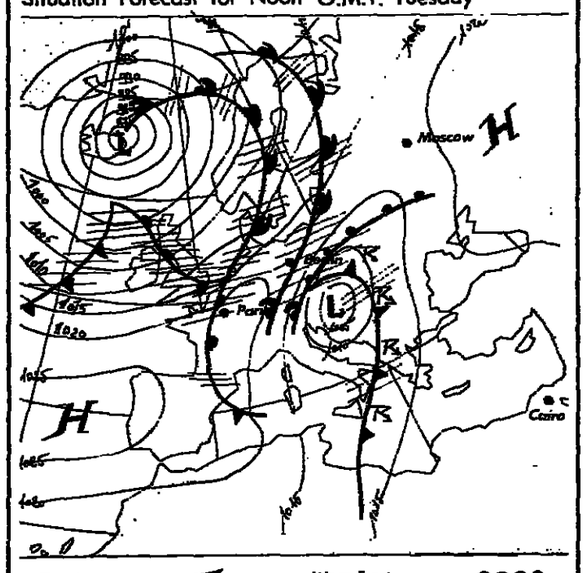
R	A	F		T	W	O	S			N	S	T
O	N	O	R		O	O	N	A		S	T	E	N	O
P	A	R	A	B	O	L	I	C		P	O	L	A	R
E	L	E	Y	E		D	O	R	M	I	T	O	R	Y
	O	B	E	S	E		N	E	O	N	A	T	E	
A	G	E	L	O	N	G		D	N	A	S			
C	I	A		T	C	H	R		A	L	T	A	I	R
H	E	R	D		A	Q	U	A	S		E	T	N	A
E	S	S	A	Y	S		B	E	T	A		M	Y	Y
		S	E	I	N		C	I	R	C	L	E	S	
	S	A	T	A	N	I	C		C	O	R	E	S	
E	N	L	A	R	G	E	R	S		M	A	T	T	O
L	E	A	R	N		C	O	L	L	A	T	I	O	N
L	A	R	D	S		E	N	O	S		E	C	R	U
S	K	Y			S	E	E	D			S	S	S	

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Fair	MADRID	19	66	Fair
AMSTERDAM	15	59	Fair	MIAMI	28	82	Fair
ANKARA	30	86	Fair	MILAN	15	59	Rain
ATHENS	31	88	Fair	MONTREAL	7	45	Cloudy
BEIRUT	27	81	Fair	MOSCOW	15	59	Overcast
BELGRADE	23	73	Cloudy	MUNICH	8	46	Rain
BERLIN	13	55	Cloudy	NEW YORK	12	54	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	12	54	Rain	NICE	21	70	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	30	86	Misty	OSLO	14	57	Fair
BUDAPEST	18	64	Overcast	PARIS	12	54	Misty
CASABLANCA	22	72	Fair	PRAGUE	7	45	Rain
COPENHAGEN	13	55	Overcast	ROME	19	66	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	23	73	Fair	SOFIA	27	81	Overcast
DUBLIN	13	55	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	12	54	Overcast
EDINBURGH	12	54	Overcast	TEHRAN			N.A.
FLORENCE	16	61	Rain	TEL AVIV	29	84	Misty
FRANKFURT	15	59	Cloudy	TOKYO	19	66	Rain
GENEVA	10	68	Rain	TUNIS	24	75	Cloudy
HELSINKI	12	54	Cloudy	VIENNA	11	54	Rain
HOUSTON	29	84	Fair	WARSAW	14	57	Misty
ISTANBUL	27	81	Fair	WASHINGTON	17	63	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Cloudy	ZURICH	8	46	Cloudy
LISBON	21	70	Fair				
LONDON	16	61	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	30	86	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Las Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



2 in London Pose as Businessmen, Take Away $1.5 Million in Jewels

LONDON, Sept. 24 (Reuters) — Two bowler-hatted thieves posing as London businessmen today walked out of a jewelery shop with £750,000 ($1.5 million) worth of gems.

The two men, with upper-class accents and wearing pin-striped suits, knocked at the locked door of the shop in London's Hyde Park Hotel and were admitted by jeweler John Anderson and his wife.

"They took these men for potential clients," a detective inspector said.

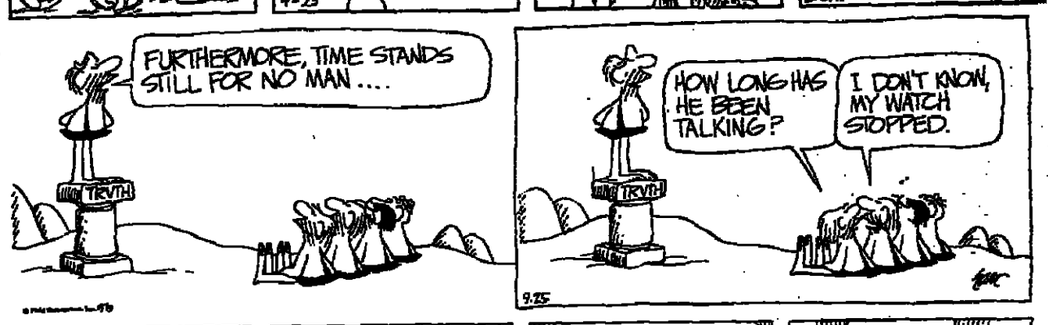
The thieves then produced hand guns and tied up Mr. and Mrs. Anderson before scooping up about 200 items, including rings, sapphire bracelets and diamonds, from a safe into their brief cases.

Despite their cunning, the thieves were anything but cool.

"They were shaking with fear," Mr. Anderson said.

PEANUTS

B.C.

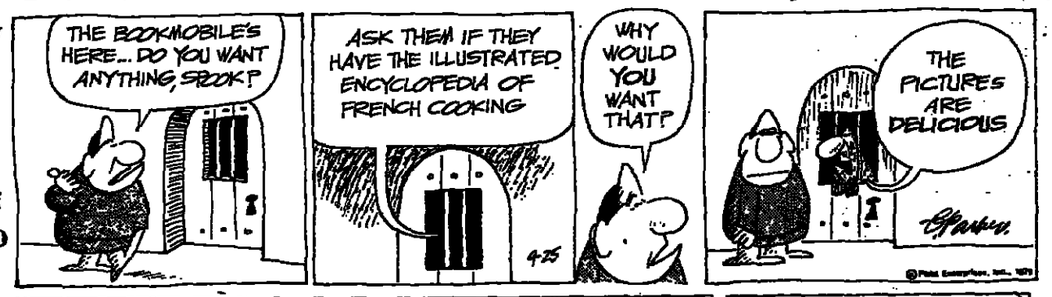


BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

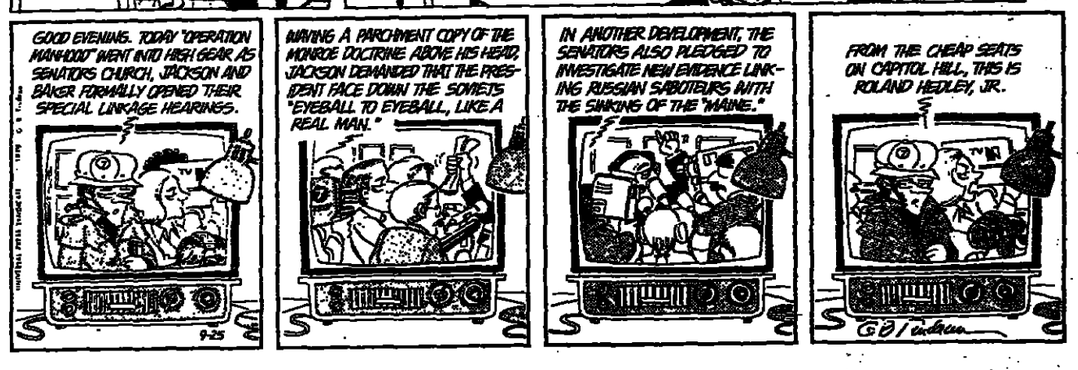
ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CIEPE

KAWOE

WUCREF

PHOONG

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

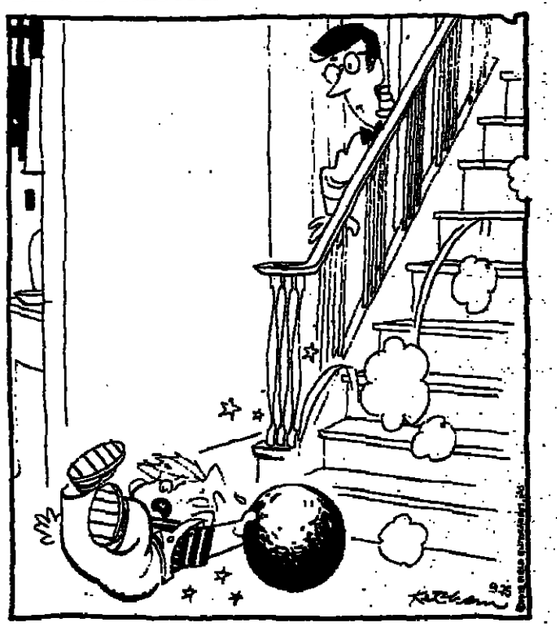
Print answer here: "[ ][ ][ ][ ]!"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: THICK APRON ORPHAN FINISH
Answer: What resulted when a couple who were engaged in a long-distance romance exchanged pictures by mail—A PHOTO FINISH

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I DIDN'T BRING YOUR OL' BOWLIN' BALL DOWNSTAIRS... IT BRUNG ME!"

BOOKS

PROPHETS WITHOUT HONOR

A Background to Freud, Kafka, Einstein and Their World

By Frederic Grunfeld. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. Illustrated. 347 pp. $15.

Reviewed by John Leonard

THE "world" of Freud, Kafka and Einstein was Austria and Germany before, during and after World War I, until the Nazis decided that Viennese and Weimar culture was a bad idea and burned the culture and gassed many of the people who had made that culture possible. Kafka, of course, was born in Prague, but he wrote in German. Kafka, in fact, almost alone among the dozens of brilliant Jews portrayed in Frederic Grunfeld's fascinating "collective biography," "Prophets Without Honor," worried about writing in German, as if he were "someone writing his last will and testament, just before he hangs himself." The others thought they were citizens of more than a language.

Who were the others in what Grunfeld calls "the most exciting epoch in German intellectual history?" Where to begin? Besides the big three, we can mention Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer, Offenbach, Mahler and Schoenberg. Or Max Reinhardt, Max Ophuls, Otto Klemperer, Bruno Walter, Peter Lorre, Josef von Sternberg, Ernst Lubitsch, Billy Wilder and Fritz Lang. Or Hugo von Hofmannsthal, Else Lasker-Schueler and Franz Boas. Or Rosa Luxemburg, Kurt Eisner, Gustav Landauer, Walter Rathenau, Max Horkheimer, Herbert Marcuse and Ernst Cassirer.

And we have only begun. Arthur Schnitzler, Ferdinand Bruckner, Karl Kraus, Walter Benjamin, Kurt Tucholsky, Franz Werfel, Nelly Sachs, Kurt Weill, Karl Mannheim, Hermann Broch, John von Neumann and Bruno Bettelheim are also to be mentioned. They were all Jews, whether or not for the convenience of the state or in the prospect of an academic appointment or as the result of an "assimilationist" family upbringing they converted to Protestantism or Roman Catholicism, or just didn't think about it. "I am nothing but literature and can and want to be nothing else," said Kafka.

Grunfeld — a former editor of Horizon magazine and the author of books on Berlin, the social history of Nazism and, astonishingly, the guitar — is not trying to be profound. That is, he doesn't want to compete with his subjects; he wants us to listen to them. His several generalizations do not obtrude. His Jews, like the creative gentiles who also made that culture possible, rebelled against a monolithic German education. They had the advantage, if it can be ultimately characterized as such, of a built-in sense of "otherness," helped along by traumatic experiences of anti-Semitism; they were prepared to dispute received wisdom, to thrive on contention, to be alone on frontiers of thought.

"A book," said Kafka, "must be an ax for the frozen sea in us."

Or an idea. "Prophets Without Honor" is a peculiar and moving achievement because it puts faces and feet on ideas. A pile of graphical sketches and perfect dotes adds up to an elegy for ations of intelligentsia who be that if Heine, after all a Jew written the greatest romantic in the German language, his dren would somehow be s "the ancient wheel of the sun swastika. They would lear Broch finally learned, the "u prehensible and unutterable: the word beyond speech."

We are introduced to Doeblin, the sadly neglected ist who read books "the way a 'reads' wood." We visit Ernst in a prison where swallows a allowed to nest, because their ing might comfort the prisone learn how despicably the Sw their border behaved toward man-Jewish refugees. We advised — and one of the odd sures of this book is, in its d sions, Grunfeld's curiosity — famous writers tend to die in zerland: Georg Buechner, R Maria Rilke, James Joyce, Th Mann, Erich Maria Rema Stefan George, Hermann H Robert Musil.

Freud psychoanalyzed Mah a single day, the Freud who ha parently no use for music. The opera with which he was acqua was the Oedipal "Don Giova As a child, Freud's family gave the only private room in the h for his studies. A sister of his musical talent played the piano door; the sound so distracted that he insisted that the pian removed. "No other piano was allowed in Freud's household the rest of his life."

On the other Freudian h when he finally got permissic leave Vienna in June, 1938, the stapo forced him to sign a ce cate declaring that he had well-treated by the authorities did so, adding a sentence o own, "I can heartily recommen Gestapo to anyone."

Jung, on the third hand, is qu on "Aryan" versus "Jewish" chology.

Listen to Erich Muehsam o rigidities of Communist-author an thinking: "'Bismarxism.'" template Kafka as a clerk in th fices of the Workers Acciden surance Institute for the King of Bohemia, in Prague; Einste the age of 25 producing his work as a clerk in the patent c at Bern, and Schoenberg as a derpaid clerk in a small Vi bank. The wheel of the sun aimed at their necks.

Some of those who knew were no final solutions sur Hitler's. Were they to return fred Polgar thought not, bec "Those who had accidentally caped being killed had to t their peace with those who had dentally failed to kill them."

John Leonard is on the staff o New York Times.

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

IN almost all sports and recreations players compete against their relative equals: experts compete against experts, and beginners against beginners. But bridge is to some extent an exception. In many tournament events anyone can compete, and a player who has just learned the game can find himself playing a few deals against a world champion. This can also happen when players are thrown together by circumstances.

On the diagramed deal, three players were quite inexperienced. North-South are due for bidding problems after an opening bid from East. South is likely to drive to game, but no game can be made against best defense. Four spades can be defeated by repeated heart leads, and five clubs fails provided East is careful to hold up his spade ace so that the jack does not become an entry to the dummy. A good score for North-South would be to reach a club part-score and make 10 tricks. In practice they did better than that, in a quite remarkable way.

South doubled the opening bid of one heart, and attempted to show a powerful hand on the next round by bidding two hearts. Unfortunately this was beyond North's prehension, and the bidding e prematurely.

In two hearts it would seem down one is the obvious re There are six sure losers: fo trumps, and one in each black s

One might expect West to le trump, but he was slightly conf by the fact that both East South had bid hearts. So he se for the diamond deuce, fourth of his longest suit.

South won and laid down king of spades. East took that returned a diamond.

South won again and took next three tricks with the s jack, the spade queen and th maining high diamond. A club thrown from dummy and the tion was now this:

	NORTH ♠4 ♡7543 ♢— ♣A96	
WEST ♠— ♡762 ♢10 ♣K52		EAST ♠— ♡KQJ998 ♢— ♣Q7
	SOUTH ♠— ♡A ♢8 ♣AJ1084	

South played his last diam and threw a club from the dum There was now no way to pre the heart jack from scoring eighth trick for the declarer. B funny thing happened.

East had the eight of heart poised to overtrump the dur and it fell out of his hand befor could retrieve it. He decided he had more than enough of this de-rol so he banged down the of hearts. South won and was to trump a club in the dum When South led the last spade had to ruff and give him the jac hearts. Making three.

	NORTH ♠J432 ♡7543 ♢87 ♣965		
WEST(D) ♠765 ♡762 ♢10532 ♣K52		EAST ♠A109 ♡KQJ998 ♢J64 ♣Q7	
	SOUTH ♠KQ8 ♡A ♢AKQ9 ♣AJ1084		

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	1♡	Dbl.
Pass	1♠	Pass	2♡
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond two.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأجل

...ucs Top Rams, 21-6; ...orton Rallies Broncos

...n Agency Dispatches

...Fla., Sept. 24 — The Buccaneers scored three ... in the second period ...lay — two on passes by ...ms and one on a run by ... — to beat the Los Ange... 1-6, for their fourth suc... ...ional Football League

...passed 15 yards to Lar... for one touchdown and ... tight end Jimmy Giles ... Bell's touchdown came ... burst over the center of

...les took the early lead ...cker Jim Youngblood ...s Williams pass in the ...and ran 31 yards for the ... Corral, who was short ... a pair of 47-yard field ...ts, also missed the extra

...les blew an early oppor... Pat Thomas recovered ...od's fumble on the sec... the game at the Tampa ... defense held the Rams ... yards, forcing a punt. ... completed only 5 of 20 ... made his completions ...01 yards and the two ... Tampa Bay rushed for ...ad the defense held the ...0 yards rushing and 76 ...g. The loss dropped the

...s 37, Seahawks 34

..., veteran Craig Morton ... bench to lead a third- ... in which he threw three ... passes in less than three ... rally the Denver Bron... 34 victory over the Seat...s.

...ver trailing, 34-10, Mor...ed into action with 9:20 ...ird period to relieve an ...e Norris Weese. Mor...ted 11 of 15 passes for ...ring the drive.

...who won the starting ... job from Morton dur...bition season, was suc... 6 of 11 passes for 94 ... he was benched.

...hrew touchdown passes ... 35 yards to Dave Stud... a Moses and Rick Up... within a 2:33 span. The ...ldard, an offensive tack... lined up in the tight end ...llowed key first down ... 20, 21 and 17 yards in ...ive.

...ad rolled to a comfort... halftime lead on the ... two 5-yard scoring ...an Doornink and Efren ...ld goals of 28 and 22

...awks opened the wild ...r by scoring two touch... Jim Zorn hitting Sam ... with a 13-yard touch...nd Sherman Smith run... into the end zone.

...ins 31, Bears 16

... Larry Csonka scored ...downs to power the un...mi Dolphins to a 31-16 ... the Chicago Bears.

...ar-old Csonka, who re...liami after four unpro...rs with the defunct ...tball League and the ... Giants, scored on runs ... 1 yards.

...hins trailed, 6-3, at the half but took control immediately after the opening kickoff, driving 67 yards in seven plays and scoring on a 3-yard off tackle run by Delvin Williams.

The four second-half touchdowns were the result of sustained drives of 67, 81, 70 and 25 yards. All four were led by quarterback Don Strock, playing for Bob Griese, who was sidelined with a minor hamstring injury.

Chicago, which had two field goals in the first half, added a meaningless touchdown with 52 seconds to play after Bob Avellini replaced starter Vince Evans at quarterback. The Bears drove 75 yards in 10 plays and Willie McClendon scored on a short run.

Eagles 17, Giants 13

At East Rutherford, N.J., Ron Jaworski passed for two touchdowns, including a 53-yarder to Wilbert Montgomery, to carry the Philadelphia Eagles to a 17-13 victory over the winless New York Giants.

Jaworski also threw an 11-yard touchdown pass to Keith Krepfle and Tony Franklin added a 28-yard field goal in the second half.

Montgomery, who rushed for 1,220 yards in his second season last year, carried 29 times for 126 yards and repeatedly gained additional yardage with second effort.

The Giants, 0-4 and averaging only 11 points a game, were limited to Joe Danelo's field goals of 22 and 42 yards in the first half and Randy Dean's 6-yard scoring run late in the final period. Dean, starting for the battered Joe Pisarcik, was more effective running than passing.

The Giants' final drive of the game was stopped when John Sciarra intercepted Dean's pass at the Philadelphia eight with 2:02 left to play.

Saints 30, 49ers 21

At San Francisco, Archie Manning passed for two touchdowns and Tony Galbreath scored two on 1-yard plunges to give the New Orleans Saints their first victory of the season, a 30-21 triumph over the winless San Francisco 49ers.

Manning, who completed 20 of 28 passes for 355 yards, hit Wes Chandler from 5 yards out in the second period and then passed 3 yards to Larry Hardy in the third. The Saints' offense picked up a team-record 514 yards on combined running and passing.

Galbreath's scores capped marches of 65 and 85 yards and Garo Yepremian set an NFL record for consecutive field goals at 17 when he kicked an 18-yarder to conclude the New Orleans scoring. Yepremian hit his previous field goals last year with Miami.

The 49ers scored twice to take a 14-13 halftime lead by capitalizing on a pair of turnovers deep in New Orleans territory and a missed extra point by Yepremian.

Oilers 30, Bengals 27

At Cincinnati, Toni Fritsch's 29-yard field goal attempt hit the left upright and bounced through the goal posts to give the Houston Oilers a 30-27 overtime victory over the Cincinnati Bengals.

The winning kick came with 33 seconds left in overtime after Cincinnati's kicker, Chris Bahr, tied the game, 27-27, with a 55-yard field goal late in the final quarter. Bahr missed a chance to win the game in overtime when a 32-yard attempt went wide.

Rookie quarterback Jack Thompson, starting in place of the injured Ken Anderson, led the Bengals to an early 24-0 lead and later rallied Cincinnati after Houston came from behind.

For the Oilers, quarterback Dan Pastorini threw a 35-yard touchdown pass to Kenny Burrough and a 24-yarder to Mike Barber. Earl Campbell scored on an 8-yard run and Fritsch added 43- and 47-yard field goals.

Pete Johnson twice slammed across from the 1-yard line for Cincinnati touchdowns, rookie Charles Alexander ran 2 yards for another score and Bahr had field goals of 52 and 55 yards.

Redskins 17, Cardinals 7

At St. Louis, linebacker Don Hover recovered a fumble in the end zone for a touchdown, Buddy Hardeman scored on a pass and Mark Moseley kicked a 47-yard field goal to lead the Washington Redskins to a 17-7 triumph over the St. Louis Cardinals.

The victory by the Redskins was their sixth in seven games over the error-prone Cardinals, who wasted a 306-yard passing performance by Jim Hart.

Hover, the Redskins' middle linebacker, fell on a bouncing ball in the Cardinals' end zone after Ottis Anderson was hit following a pass reception on the game's second play.

Washington offset Hart's passing by sacking him three times for losses totaling 27 yards. Additional Redskin fumble recoveries consisted of two by Mike Murphy and one by Karl Lorch, each deep in Washington territory.

Chiefs 35, Raiders 7

At Kansas City, Art Still turned in four quarterback sacks, Gary Barbaro ran 70 yards with a Ken Stabler interception and J.T. Smith returned a punt 88 yards as the Kansas City Chiefs defeated the Oakland Raiders, 35-7.

Stabler, who passed for almost 350 yards the week before against Seattle, managed only 91 yards against the Chiefs' defense before he was replaced by Jim Plunkett with six minutes remaining.

Plunkett's one yard touchdown pass to Derrick Jensen with 3:33 left prevented the Raiders from suffering their first shutout since 1966, but the loss plunged their record to 1-3, their worst start since 1964.

The Chiefs, directed by rookie quarterback Steve Fuller, marched 70 yards to take a 7-0 lead on their first possession, with Fuller hitting Steve Gaunty on a 19-yard scoring strike.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Miami	4	0	0	1.000	86	45
New England	3	1	0	.750	116	54
Buffalo	2	2	0	.500	123	91
NY Jets	1	3	0	.250	87	137
Baltimore	0	4	0	.000	49	73
Central	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Pittsburgh	4	0	0	1.000	95	54
Cleveland	3	0	0	1.000	65	56
Houston	3	1	0	.750	86	98
Cincinnati	0	4	0	.000	65	111
West	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
San Diego	3	1	0	.750	111	72
Denver	3	1	0	.750	76	64
Kansas City	2	2	0	.500	79	54
Seattle	1	3	0	.250	87	99
Oakland	1	3	0	.250	51	109

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Dallas	3	0	0	1.000	67	54
Washington	3	1	0	.750	98	60
Philadelphia	3	1	0	.750	76	58
St. Louis	1	3	0	.250	76	77
NY Giants	0	4	0	.000	44	94
Central	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Tampa Bay	4	0	0	1.000	102	58
Minnesota	2	2	0	.500	74	96
Chicago	2	2	0	.500	68	65
Detroit	1	3	0	.250	74	112
Green Bay	1	3	0	.250	62	73
West	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Atlanta	2	2	0	.500	94	88
Los Angeles	2	2	0	.500	63	78
New Orleans	1	3	0	.250	97	115
San Francisco	0	4	0	.000	80	106

Sunday's Results

Detroit 24, Atlanta 23
Pittsburgh 17, Baltimore 13
Minnesota 27, Green Bay 21 (ot)
Buffalo 46, New York Jets 31
New England 27, San Diego 21
Houston 30, Cincinnati 27 (ot)
Kansas City 35, Oakland 7
Washington 17, St. Louis 7
Miami 31, Chicago 16
Tampa Bay 21, Los Angeles 6
New Orleans 30, San Francisco 21
Philadelphia 17, New York Giants 13
Denver 37, Seattle 34

Monday's Game

Dallas at Cleveland

...Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
East						
	8	3	0	16	226	169
	5	4	1	11	238	190
	4	6	0	8	167	202
	2	9	0	4	154	259
West						
	9	0	2	20	360	133
	8	2	1	17	279	196
	7	3	0	14	214	168
	3	8	0	6	200	248
	0	11	0	0	181	316

...rday's Result
Toronto 25
...nday's Results
...milton 27
...peg 23
...atchewan 3

...e New Joe Louis' Seeks Half a Title

...y Red Smith

...RK, Sept. 24 (NYT) — ... Tate detached Duane ...n his intellect in one ... February, he was asked ...ed to do with his life. "I ... just like Joe Louis," he ...ng the young, healthy ... the peak of his powers. ...spect, Tate has already ...t wish, although this ...nly temporary. Young ...as undefeated until he ...d by Max Schmeling in ...ir as a professional fist ...v in his third year as a ... undefeated and will re...d Oct. 20, at least. That ...toria, South Africa he ... his chin and his record ...oetzee, a dental techni...hannesburg.

...er will be an undefeated ... half-champion of the ...ing the World Boxing ...s seal of approval. Lar... the half-champion or ...e World Boxing Coun...cated also and plans to ... status quo through Fri...gement with Earnie ...as Vegas.

...k a Long Way

...t learned to walk on his ...here has been only one ...en two unbeaten fight...ally valid claims to the ...t championship met in ... On March 8, 1971, fans ...illion to theaters show...ircuit, television of Joe ...pping Muhammad Ali ...ion as the one and only

...are public interest could ...o a similar fever by a ...e half-champions, especially if one of them was Coetzee, for this would make for international competition with racial, political and social implications.

However, Bob Arum promotes shows starring Tate and Coetzee, Don King calls the shots for Holmes and Shavers, and one promoter would sooner have water in his ears than cut the other in on a $20-million enterprise. Until avarice overcomes malice, neither half-champion will be made whole.

Meanwhile Tate strives to emulate Louis, whom he doesn't really resemble. He is three inches taller than Joe and about 30 pounds heavier. (He weighed 229½ for the Bobick bout and 233 when he stopped Kallie Knoetze last June.) He doesn't punch as fast as the young Louis but he does have something of Joe's power; his 18 victories include 14 knockouts.

Like Louis, Tate is a baseball fan but Joe rooted for the Detroit Tigers and John favors the New York Yankees. He wears a Yankee cap around Johannesburg and in his living-and-training quarters in suburban Bryanston. No doubt he will wear the cap when he throws out the first ball opening the 75th season of the Transvaal Baseball Association next Sunday in a new stadium.

Tate has worked hard at learning his trade since Teofilo Stevenson of Cuba stopped him in the 1976 Olympics. The house in Bryanston has a tennis court that has been converted to a gym shaded by a striped awning. Tate has sparred as many as 15 rounds in a single session and added another 15 rounds of shadow boxing, bag punching, rope skipping and calesthenics.

He plays one-on-one basketball with sparmates, an exercise his trainer, Don Marshall, considers an aid to muscular coordination. Marshall used to be trainer for baseball teams in the Minnesota farm system.

Besides Tate and Marshall, the camp staff includes Ace Miller, Tate's manager; Dr. Jay Handelsman, a big, bald native of the Brownsville section of Brooklyn who moved to Knoxville because his son teaches romance languages at the University of Tennessee, and Davenet Sengani, a young South African known as Odd Jobs because that's what he does.

No Mush in the Mouth

Handelsman is the chef, masseur and resident seer. As chef, he is introducing Tennessee fried chicken and corn muffins to South African palates. As seer, he sees three ways that Tate could lose the fight — he could be struck by lightning, he could have a heart attack, he could be hit by falling aircraft.

Tate fights out of Knoxville now but he was born in Arkansas. The family was poor and the father deserted when John was a toddler. John had little opportunity for formal schooling. Much of his education comes from movies.

Though he doesn't smoke, he has been going around with the butt of a cigar clenched between his teeth. He took that up after seeing a film starring Clint Eastwood. Watching the movie, "Rocky," he was attracted by the mastiff that accompanied Sylvester Stallone in the picture.

Tate now has two mastiffs, Tish, who is eight months old, and Big Red, four months. They slept in his bed until Ace Miller arrived.

United Press International

Catcher Luis Pujols of the Houston Astros tags Ray Knight of the Cincinnati Reds on the controversial play that allowed the Reds to continue their rally and win the game.

Reds Beat Astros, Lead by 1½

Umpire's Call Sustains Rally

HOUSTON, Sept. 24 (AP) — The Cincinnati Reds combined a two-run triple by Dave Collins and a controversial call at home plate to produce a five-run fourth inning here yesterday and defeat Houston, 7-1, to stretch their National League West lead to 1½ games over the Astros.

The Astros, who take their pennant hopes on the road for the final seven games of the season, left nine runners stranded — including a bases-loaded situation in the fourth inning. Cincinnati closes out the regular season with six home games.

In Cincinnati's big inning, Ray Knight attempted to score from second on a single to right field with two out. Plate umpire Joe West ruled catcher Luis Pujols bobbled the ball on an attempted tag, disallowing what would have been the third out of the inning.

Collins then tripled to the right-field wall, scoring two more runs, and Collins also scored on the play when Rafael Landestoy's throw to the plate dribbled a few feet to Pujols' right. Collins narrowly beat the lunging, diving tag by the catcher.

Cardinals 7, Mets 4

At New York, Lou Brock set the all-time career stolen base record and Tony Scott hit a sacrifice fly in *the 10th inning to break a tie as the* St. Louis Cardinals defeated the New York Mets, 7-4.

In the fifth, Brock walked with one out and St. Louis behind, 4-2. On the first pitch to Keith Hernandez, Brock stole second. When catcher John Stearns' throw was wild, Brock continued to third on the error and then scored when center fielder Joel Yungblood bobbled the ball.

Brock's stolen base was his 21st this season and raised his career total to 935, erasing the all-time mark set by Billy Hamilton in a career that began in 1888 and ended in 1901. Hamilton's record was set under rules that credited stolen bases for a variety of advances that were not counted as stolen bases after a rule change in 1898.

Dodgers 5, Padres 2

At San Diego, pitcher Steve Mura's throwing error on a sacrifice bunt by Derrel Thomas in the eighth inning brought in the winning run as Los Angeles defeated San Diego, 5-2.

Giants 2, Braves 1

At Atlanta, Mike Ivie's 26th home run of the season tied the score in the eighth and Roger Metzger added a run-scoring single to give San Francisco a 2-1 victory over Atlanta.

Interim Manager Named by Cubs

CHICAGO, Sept. 24 (UPI) — Joe Amalfitano, third-base coach of the Chicago Cubs, today was named to manage the team for the rest of the season. Amalfitano replaces Herman Franks, who is retiring.

Franks, 65, was in the final stages of completing his third year as Cubs manager. In 1977, the club finished fourth in the National League Eastern Division. Last season, the Cubs were third are now are in fifth place, entering the final week of play.

Amalfitano, 45, has never managed in the major leagues and was hired as a coach by the Cubs in 1978. He previously coached with the Giants, San Diego Padres and earlier with the Cubs.

College Football

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (UPI) — How the United Press International top 20 college football teams fared last weekend:

1. So. Calif. (3-0) defeated Minnesota 48-14.
2. Alabama (2-0) defeated Baylor 45-0.
3. Oklahoma (2-0) defeated Tulsa 49-13.
4. Texas (1-0) defeated Iowa St. 17-9.
5. Notre Dame (1-1) lost to Purdue 28-22.
6. Penn St. (1-1) lost to Texas A&M 27-14.
7. Nebraska (2-0) defeated Iowa 24-21.
8. Michigan St. (3-0) defeated Miami (O.) 24-21.
9. Houston (2-0) was idle.
10. Washington (3-0) defeated Oregon 21-17.
11. Missouri (3-0) defeated Mississippi 33-7.
12. Michigan (2-1) defeated Kansas 28-7.
13. Pittsburgh (1-1) lost to North Carolina 17-7.
14. Florida State (3-0) defeated Miami (Fla.) 40-23.
15. Ohio St. (3-0) defeated Washington St. 45-29.
16. Arkansas (2-) defeated Oklahoma St. 27-7.
17. LSU (2-0) defeated Rice 47-3.
18. UCLA (2-1) defeated Wisconsin 37-12.
19. Brigham Young (2-0) was idle.
20. N. Carolina St. (3-0) defeated West Virginia 38-14.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	93	60	.608	—
Pittsburgh	93	61	.604	½
St. Louis	83	71	.539	10½
Philadelphia	81	75	.519	13½
Chicago	78	77	.503	16
New York	56	98	.364	37½
West	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	88	68	.564	—
Houston	86	69	.555	1½
Los Angeles	76	80	.487	12
San Francisco	69	87	.442	19
San Diego	65	91	.417	23
Atlanta	61	92	.399	25½

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
x-Baltimore	100	54	.649	—
Milwaukee	91	64	.587	9½
Boston	87	67	.565	13
New York	83	71	.539	17
Detroit	83	73	.532	18
Cleveland	79	76	.510	21½
Toronto	52	104	.333	49
West	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	85	71	.545	—
Kansas City	82	74	.526	3
Minnesota	81	75	.519	4
Texas	78	78	.500	7
Chicago	68	86	.442	16
Seattle	65	91	.417	20
Oakland	53	103	.340	32

x-clinched division title

Pennant Races

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	93	60	.608	—
Pittsburgh	93	61	.604	½

Games Remaining:

MONTREAL (9) — HOME (3): Philadelphia (3) Sept. 28, 29, 30. AWAY (6): at Pittsburgh (4) Sept. 24 (2), 25, 26; at Atlanta (2) Sept. 27 (r).

PITTSBURGH (8) — HOME (8): Montreal (4) Sept. 24 (2), 25, 26; Chicago (3) Sept. 28, 29, 30; St. Louis (1), to be scheduled (if necessary).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

West	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	88	68	.564	—
Houston	86	69	.555	1½

Games Remaining:

CINCINNATI (6) — HOME (6): San Diego (3) Sept. 25, 26, 27; Atlanta (3) Sept. 28, 29, 30.

HOUSTON (7) — AWAY (7): at Atlanta (4) Sept. 24 (r), 25, 26; at Los Angeles (3) Sept. 28, 29, 30.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

West	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	85	71	.545	—
Kansas City	82	74	.526	3

Games Remaining:

CALIFORNIA (6) — HOME (3): Kansas City (3) Sept. 24, 25, 26. AWAY (3): at Texas (3) Sept. 28, 29, 30.

KANSAS CITY (6) — HOME (3): Oakland (3) Sept. 28, 29, 30. AWAY (3): at California (3) Sept. 24, 25, 26.

Transactions

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

ATLANTA HAWKS—Cut Keith Herron, forward, and Dedrick Raffigee, center.

NEW JERSEY NETS—Released Gary Brokaw, Tony Smith and Art Collins, guards, and Doug Jemison, forward.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

DETROIT LIONS—Signed Dennis Franks, center. Waived Ernie Jackson, defensive back.

MINNESOTA VIKINGS—Waived Phil Wise, safety. Claimed Terry LeCount, wide reciever, on waivers.

Expos, Pirates Near Showdown

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24 (AP) — The Montreal Expos, leading the National League East, prepared for a showdown with second-place Pittsburgh by crushing the Philadelphia Phillies, 7-4, here yesterday with a 15-hit attack and a complete game from Bill Lee.

"It keeps us a half-game up," said catcher Gary Carter after Lee picked up his 16th victory. "Our fate is in our hands," added Carter. "That's the way it should be."

Montreal, which retained its half-game lead, meets the Pirates in a twi-night doubleheader in Pittsburgh today. The teams play single games tomorrow and Wednesday.

"The season could be riding on that series," said Carter.

"We need at least a split," said Andre Dawson, who had a pair of home runs and a single to back Lee.

The only bright spot for the Phillies was that Pete Rose got a single in the fifth inning and extended his hitting streak to 21 games, equalling the major league high this season. He has 199 hits for the season, one short of a major league record 10th 200-hit season.

Pirates 6, Cubs 0

At Chicago, Jim Bibby pitched a three-hitter and Willie Stargell's two-run double was the big hit in a five-run second inning as the Pirates registered a 6-0 victory over the Chicago Cubs.

Bibby (11-4) struck out seven and walked one. It was the right-hander's first shutout and third complete game in 16 starts. The only hits he allowed were Larry Biittner's first-inning single, a two-out double by Mick Kelleher in the third and Steve Ontiveros' leadoff single in the eighth.

The Pirates opened a 1-0 lead in the first on John Milner's RBI single. In the second, 11 Pirates came to the plate with Ed Ott leading off with a single. Phil Garner and Bibby followed with singles to give the Pirates a 2-0 lead and Omar Moreno's grounder was misplayed by Ontiveros, loading the bases. Tim Foli's sacrifice fly scored Ott and after a walk to Dave Parker, Stargell doubled home two runs.

Fleming Beats McEnroe

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 24 (UPI) — Peter Fleming upset top-seeded John McEnroe, 6-4, 6-4, here yesterday to capture the Jack Kramer Open tennis tournament in a match marred by several protests by McEnroe over line calls.

Magic Number 4 As Angels, Royals Open Key Series

ANAHEIM, Calif., Sept. 24 (UPI) — Dave Frost pitched a six-hitter and Carney Lansford hit a three-run homer here yesterday to give the California Angels a 6-1 victory over the Texas Rangers and reduce to four their magic number for clinching the American League West title.

The second-place Kansas City Royals, trailing the Angels by three games, travel to Anaheim to begin a three-game series with the Angels tonight.

Lansford's home run capped a six-run fifth inning. Frost (16-9) struck out five and walked none in his 12th complete game.

The Angels were held to one hit through four innings by Ferguson Jenkins (15-14) but the first five California batters in the fifth hit safely.

Royals 4, A's 2

In Oakland, Calif., George Brett led off the fourth inning with a home run and Kansas City added three unearned runs to keep their title hopes alive with a 4-2 victory over the Oakland A's.

Brett led off the fourth by reaching A's starter Steve McCatty (11-11) for his 23d home run of the season. With one out, Pete LaCock singled and Amos Otis doubled. After Al Cowens popped up, Frank White hit a grounder through third baseman Wayne Gross' legs as LaCock and Otis scored. Willie Wilson later drove in White with a single for the Royals' final run.

The game marked Oakland's final home appearance of the season. It attracted 2,583 fans to bring the A's season total to 306,763, their lowest attendance in 12 years in Oakland.

Brewers 8, Twins 7

In Milwaukee, Gorman Thomas, the American League home run leader, hit a three-run shot in the first inning and Don Money's sixth-inning pinch single scored the go-ahead run, leading Milwaukee to an 8-7 victory over Minnesota.

Red Sox 2, Tigers 1
Tigers 3, Red Sox 2

In Boston, Ron LeFlore led off the 10th inning with a walk, stole his sixth base of the afternoon and scored on Champ Summers' single to give Detroit a 3-2 victory and a split of a doubleheader with Boston. Boston won the first game, 2-1, as Dennis Eckersley snapped a personal five-game losing streak by outdueling Milt Wilcox for his 17th victory.

Yankees 7, Blue Jays 5

In Toronto, Tommy John recorded the second 20-victory season of his career as New York beat Toronto, 7-5. John (20-9) allowed six hits, struck out one and walked none before getting relief help in the ninth from Rich Gossage. John was 20-7 in 1977 with Los Angeles of the National League.

Mariners 4, White Sox 3

In Seattle, Tom Paciorek drove in four runs as Seattle closed out its 1979 home season with a club-record 65 victories, beating Chicago, 4-3.

Indians 4, Orioles 3

Orioles 3, Indians 1

In Baltimore, Mike Flanagan pitched a two-hitter for his 23d victory, enabling Baltimore to score a 3-1 decision over Cleveland for its 100th triumph of the season and a split of a doubleheader. Dave Rosello's one-out double off Dennis Martinez scored Wayne Cage with the winning run in the eighth inning to give Cleveland a 4-3 victory in the opener.

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York 002 140 000—7 11 1
Toronto 100 013 000—5 6 3

John, Gossage (9) and Narron; Huffman, Jefferson (5) and Cerone. W—John, 20-9. L—Huffman, 6-17.

First Game
Detroit 000 000 100—1 9 0
Boston 000 001 01x—2 5 0

Wilcox and Wockenfuss; Eckersley and Allenson, O'Berry (9). W—Eckersley, 17-10. L—Wilcox, 12-9.

Second Game
Detroit 001 100 000 1—3 7 0
Boston 001 010 000 0—2 5 1
(10 innings)

Petry, Lopez (9) and Parrish; Torrez and O'Berry. W—Lopez, 10-4. L—Torrez, 15-13. HR—Boston, Evans (21).

First Game
Cleveland 000 100 210—4 11 0
Baltimore 000 210 000—3 7 1

Barker, V.Cruz (7), Monge (7) and Hassey; D.Martinez, Stanhouse (9) and Skaggs. W—Monge, 11-9. L—D.Martinez, 15-16. HRs—Cleveland, C.Johnson (18). Baltimore, Kelly (8).

Second Game
Cleveland 000 000 100—1 2 0
Baltimore 011 001 00x—3 10 1

Spillner and Alexander; Flanagan, Stanhouse (9) and Dempsey. W—Flanagan, 23-8. L—Spillner, 8-5.

Texas 000 000 100—1 6 1
California 000 060 00x—6 6 0

Jenkins, Rajisch (5), Darwin (5) and Sundberg; Frost and Downing. W—Frost, 16-9. L—Jenkins, 15-14. HR—California, Lansford (18).

Minnesota 002 014 000—7 16 2
Milwaukee 304 001 00x—8 11 0

Goltz, Redfern (3), D.Jackson (6), Bacsik (6) and Wynegar; Caldwell, Replogle (6), Augustine (6) and Moore. W—Augustine, 8-6. L—Redfern, 7-3. HR—Milwaukee, Thomas (44).

Kansas City 000 400 000—4 9 0
Oakland 010 001 000—2 5 2

Pattin, Martin (8), Hrabosky (9), Quisenberry (9) and Porter; McCatty and Essian. W—Pattin, 5-2. L—McCatty, 11-11. HRs—Kansas City, Brett (23). Oakland, Revering (19).

Chicago 100 001 100—3 9 1
Seattle 010 133 00x—8 8 2

Wortham, Scarbery (5), Baros (6), Rondon (6), Farmer (8) and Colbern; Honeycutt and Cox. W—Honeycutt, 11-11. L—Wortham, 14-13. HRs—Chicago, Morrison (12). Seattle, B.Stein (7). Paciorek (6).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal 120 102 100—7 15 0
Philadelphia 000 022 000—4 9 1

B.Lee and Carter; Espinosa, Bird (3), Eastwick (6), Saucier (7) and Moreland. W—B.Lee, 16-10. L—Espinosa, 14-12. HRs—Montreal, Dawson 2 (25). Speier (6). Philadelphia, McBride (12).

Pittsburgh 150 000 000—6 10 0
Chicago 000 000 000—0 3 0

Bibby and Ott; Reuschel, Geisel (2), Caudill (7) and Foote, Blackwell (8). W—Bibby, 11-4. L—Reuschel, 18-11.

Cincinnati 010 500 100—7 12 2
Houston 010 000 000—1 9 2

Pastore and Bench; Ruhle, Niemann (4), Andujar (5), Dixon (7), LaCorte (7) and Pujols. W—Pastore, 5-7. L—Ruhle, 2-5. HR—Cincinnati, Foster (28).

St. Louis 100 110 100 3—7 5 1
New York 202 000 000 0—4 7 3
(10 innings)

Urrea, Bruno (4), McEnaney (8), Littell (9) and Simmons; Berenguer, Glynn (7), Hassler (7), Allen (10) and Stearns. W—Littell, 9-3. L—Hassler, 4-5. HR—St.Louis, Simmons (26).

San Francisco 000 000 020—2 7 2
Atlanta 010 000 000—1 7 1

Whitson, Minton (7) and Littlejohn, Sadek (7); Matula, Garber (8) and Nolan. W—Minton, 4-3. L—Matula, 8-10. HR—San Francisco, Ivie (26).

Los Angeles 000 000 221—5 10 2
San Diego 001 000 100—2 7 3

Reuss, LaGrow (7), Beckwith (8), Sutton (9) and Yeager; Rasmussen, Mura (8), Lollar (8), M.Lee (9) and Kendall, Tenace (8). W—LaGrow, 5-1. L—Mura, 4-4. HRs—Los Angeles, Thomasson (13), Yeager (12).

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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MINERVE SEEKS for AMERICAN FIRMS in PARIS: English, Belgian, Dutch or German secretaries, knowledge of French required, English shorthand. Bilingual telexists. Summer salary 1st June. Write or phone: 138 Avenue Victor-Hugo, 75116 Paris, France. Tel.: 727-61-69.

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I SEEK young girl friday capable with initiative for Paris + towns in autumn + winter partly in Swiss mountain residence to act as social hostess, elementary housekeeper, secretary. Must be capable and reliable with sporty appearance, willing to travel, open minded, good salary to right girl, German national preferred. Leisure time for study or sport. Reply, photo essential Box 14258, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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PERSONNEL WANTED

NEW ORLEANS. Small British company is seeking competent young administrator, to manage its New Orleans office, knowledge of accounts and office routine essential. Would be sole resident employee but in control of three/four staff working on-board cruise ships. The business is retailing and your base would be from office/apartment which you would occupy. Tel: England, Guildford (0483) 76772, contact Frances Stewart.

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EUROPEAN Business School graduate, EEC citizen, 26, Paris based, fully bilingual French-English, good knowledge Italian, German, two years experience in exports as area manager in French textile company. Good appearance. Free to travel. Seeks job in expanding international firm. All propositions considered. Box 818, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADY, 22, Swiss education, multilingual, offers her services as private secretary and/or personal assistant in Cologne. This includes an excellent atmosphere for business meetings in her distinguished private office. Accommodation in Cologne, particularly useful for exhibitions. Interested businessmen, please call 02236 65105 or Telex: 8881612.

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PAGE 16 & 13 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

Art Buchwald

Selling the MESS To Congressmen

WASHINGTON — The Senate always feels it's doing its job when it votes more money for defense. But when it thinks of defense it imagines the funds will be used for some exotic weapon that the Russians don't have. What Congress doesn't like to do is appropriate money for simple things like boots, barracks and tents.

Buchwald

The Pentagon budget people are wise to what turns Capitol Hill on, so when they go up to ask for money for the mundane items that every armed service needs to survive, they disguise the requests as new weapons systems that will send the senators into orgasms of joy.

Col. Plotter was sent up last week to get an appropriation for new mess halls that the U.S. Army desperately needed. He knew he was in trouble if he asked for mess hall money because the Senate Armed Services subcommittee he was appearing in front of is only interested in new electronic hardware that can knock Moscow (or Havana) off the face of the map.

So instead of asking for funds for mess halls, Col. Plotter told the subcommittee the Army wanted to build 1,000 new MESS-112 All-Weather Launch Pad Silos.

* * *

He unveiled a large drawing of the new weapon on his easel. The senators studied it with interest.

Then one of them said, "It looks like a mess hall to me."

"Yes, sir," Col. Plotter said. "The configuration of the silo is quite similar to a mess hall, which makes detection of it from the air very difficult for the Russians.

"The module was designed in a rectangular solid-state complex to evade lethal enemy attacks."

"Do the Russians have anything like it?" another senator asked.

"To our knowledge, sir, they are now working on a BORSHT-514 Silo which has twice the seating capacity of the MESS-112, but lacks the microwave oven throw-weight system."

"Don't evade the question, colonel. Will we have parity or superiority if we go ahead with your weapon?"

"It is my opinion, sir, that if we don't go ahead on the MESS-112 immediately, our Army could starve to death."

* * *

"Tell us more about it, colonel."

"All right. As you can see back here is what looks like a kitchen. This is the control center which feeds the passive integrated fuel supply into this section of the terminal which our people have dubbed the MESS line. The fuel is then transferred into aluminum software and moved by specially trained personnel through the line over to what appears to be tables, but are in effect armored air-to-ground missile shelters."

"When does the damn thing go off?" a senator said impatiently.

The colonel replied, "When the SPAM guidance system locks into the BORSHT-514 the roof opens and then it's goodbye Minsk, Pinsk and Kiev."

"Well done, colonel," the chairman of the subcommittee said. "What do you estimate each MESS-112 will cost?"

"About $1 million per unit, sir, not counting the Cuisinart."

"Cuisinart?"

"That's our code name for the magnet, electronic, back-burner range."

"Colonel, you can tell your superiors as far as this committee is concerned you will get full authorization for 1,000 MESS-112s, and more if you need them. We don't approve the SALT-2 treaty unless we have them in our arsenal."

"Thank you, gentlemen. The U.S. Army has hungered for this weapon for a long time."

High Tide in Venice

VENICE, Sept 24 (UPI) — A tidal surge flooded historic Piazza San Marco and other low-lying areas of this lagoon resort today in the first "high water" of the season. Gondoliers took advantage of the tide to ferry pedestrians across the piazza.

Arman

'I guess I'm a neo-realist, because I work with the real object.'

By Jeffrey Robinson

VENCE, France (IHT) — He summers on the Riviera, but he is an American now and home is New York's Soho. The city so turned him on when he first went there in 1961, a renegade from the so-called School of Nice, that he decided right away New York was where he had to be.

He had read about the sleeping beauty mood of Dadaist Paris, but when he went to New York he found it there instead. He moved into the Chelsea Hotel and spent seven years living there with Oldenburg, Warhol, Rauschenberg and Lichtenstein. And while those years were a time of great insecurity for him, they were also a time of artistic stimulation, and now he says that moving to New York and living there and finally becoming an American was the luckiest thing he ever did.

"I guess I'm the only French artist of my generation to make it in the United States. Perhaps I'm also the only European artist of my generation to live there as an American citizen. There are other Europeans, like David Hockney, who have big reputations in the States, but they just come to eat and run back to Europe."

Name Change

Born in Nice in 1928, his name was Armand Pierre Fernandez. As a kid he decided that Van Gogh had the right idea about only signing his work Vincent, so he called himself Armand. For a Paris show 20 years ago, the poster was printed without the final "d" on his name.

"I like it that way even better. I've legally changed by name. It was complicated in America because I'd get registered mail addressed to Arman and when the postman wanted to know if I was he, all I could do was to prove that I was Mr. Fernandez. It all got so silly that when I became an American in 1972, I also got a new name. I didn't see anything wrong with most of my old name, so I legally changed myself into Armand Pierre Arman. It's made life much easier."

His youthful years in this part of the world were hectic. At the age of 6, through a series of curious circumstances, he was sent to an all-girl school where he remained for six years. He went through another six-year period getting expelled from several schools, before managing to stay in an art school for three years. When he finally got thrown out of there, he went to the Ecole du Louvre in Paris for two years. Then he went in search of himself and the world, becoming a professional judo instructor, a student of Zen Buddhism, a scuba fisherman.

He started to refocus on art by the mid-1950s, and now his work is in some of the world's more important museums: the Pompidou Center in Paris, the Museum of Modern Art and the Metropolitan in New York, the National Gallery in Berlin, the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis, the Stedelijk in Amsterdam, the Museum of Contemporary Art in Chicago, and the Hirshhorn Sculpture Garden in Washington, D.C. His one-man shows are booked a year and more in advance. The next one opens Oct. 9 at Andre Emerich in New York. Most of the dozen and a half sculptures plus the 20 or so etchings and lithographs he does every year are sold well before he actually does the work.

"Unfortunately, it is economically an enviable position for any artist to be in, but the other side of the coin is not something I particularly like. As soon as there are 20 people all taking a slice of the pie, all wanting you to do things for them, all having a financial interest in the way you spend your time, you don't have time to do what you like. The business side of art can be very painful. I'd rather spend my time working, or playing Go." (He imported a Go master from Japan this summer to help sharpen his game. He is now rated First Kyu and the next step is First Dan and because he wants that very badly, he works at Go two or three hours a day.)

Like many sculptors, he started as a painter. "I was forever copying the great masters." He found himself influenced by Poliakoff and Pollock and somehow that led him away from portraits into something he calls, "Rubber stamp paintings. I'd take rubber stamps, ink them and use them to form impressions on paper." After rubber stamps he tried objects like light bulbs, and that awakened in him a fascination for the objects themselves. It brought him to sculpture.

"I've been called a Pop artist, but the term isn't exactly right. Pop artists redo the object. Warhol repainted a soup can. Jasper Johns made them in bronze. I guess I'm a neo-realist because I work with the real object. It's a school that began to happen after the war as the Western world found itself overflowing with objects — lamps, televisions, cars."

He takes the object and explores the various worlds of it.

Alois Bins

Arman with "Stegosaurus Wrenchus."

One of Arman's better known "objects" is the violin. He has used them in several different ways: breaking them up and putting them back together again to loosely recreate the violin's original form, or burning a violin and mounting the pieces in plexiglass to show the new form the violin takes. "Frankly there are many people who only know me for the work I did with violins. I think the violin period lasted too long."

These days he works with hundreds of different objects, making accumulations — that is bringing together vast numbers of a single kind of object, like cogwheels, shoe trees, wrenches, paint tubes, cameras, brushes, saxophones, toy guns. He welds them or glues them or nails them or envelopes them in plexiglass to form a new object, something synergistic.

One Statement

"I guess if I had to define it, my statement is a combination between the accumulation and the all over. I believe that an artist has only one statement. This is not to say that he will only have one success. No, it means that he has basically one theme. There may be many variations on the theme, but if you look seriously at the bulk of his work, you should be able to find one thread through it all. A second statement for an artist is like a second youth. You may go in search of it, but it isn't going to be found."

Understanding this, he believes, is important for any serious artist. "If you're humble enough to accept yourself as you are and not lose yourself in vain escapes, well then, that's perhaps the time of the masterpieces."

Maybe that is one of the reasons that he fills the titles of his work with puns. An accumulation of 100 track shoes lined up is "Photo Finish." An accumulation of rubber stamps which all read "Accumulation" is called "Accumulation." Stacked teapots are "Four O'Clock Pyramid." Sauce boats welded together make "Gravy Armada." A few years ago he planted 30 pianos in his garden in Vence and explained it away by saying, "Some people grow roses. I was growing pianos." But to that he adds:

"You know, it would be so boring if I couldn't look toward the fun side of my work. As far as I'm concerned, anyone who takes himself too seriously, even an artist or especially an artist, is in bad trouble."

PEOPLE: Vlasova Gets Flowers On Bolshoi Performa

Ludmila Vlasova, a second-string soloist until the defection of her dancer husband, Alexander Godunov, made her a celebrity, gave her first Bolshoi Ballet performance in Moscow since her return from New York. The audience reacted tepidly to the production of "Love for Love," based on Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing," but Miss Vlasova seemed to be singled out for special attention. During the curtain calls, she received more bouquets of flowers than anyone else, even though she did not have the main female role. Later, Western correspondents were taken to the stage door to talk with her. Miss Vlasova said she had had no word from her husband, but she had a message for him. "Tell him I love him very much," she said. "I would very much like to hear from him." . . . Meanwhile, two former Bolshoi artists, Leonid and Valentina Koslov, who defected to the United States Sept. 16 in Los Angeles quietly flew to New York during the weekend and will audition for the American Ballet Theater later this week, a Los Angeles radio station reported. Mike Greywitt of KNX said the Koslovs commissioned an agent in New York soon after they were granted political asylum. The couple, who have not appeared in public since their defection, rehearsed for their audition last week in a Los Angeles theater.

* * *

James Bean, a high school senior from Throndike, Maine, was wearing traditionally male clothing to play on a traditionally female team until the local school directors got wind of it. Now he's going to have to wear a skirt, or a kilt, like the girls who make up the rest of the Mount View High School varsity field hockey team. Bean dislikes the attention that followed the school board's decision this week. "What I wear isn't important," Bean said. "I just want to be left alone and play hockey. "It was inevitable that a boy would try out for field hockey, sooner or later. I just happened to be the one," he added. Coach Margaret Prior said normally she would not accept a senior who as a first-year player on the hockey team. But she "didn't want a hassle" over sex discrimination charges.

* * *

There have been more bizarre reports, perhaps, but few can top this one. A Paris-based Arabic-language magazine says that the Israeli defense minister, Ezer Weizman, plans to settle with his famil exandria, Egypt, when he The magazine Al-Watan A says it has it on good author an agreement of some sort h reached between Weizman Egyptian president, Anwar Weizman, who served in Eg the British Royal Air Force World War II, supposedly enter business in Alexandi promote Egyptian-Israeli n from there. In Washing spokesman for the Israeli E dismissed the magazine story that — a story.

* * *

Michèle Blin-Sarde, associ fessor in the French depart Georgetown University's Sc Languages in Washington, h awarded the French Ac Prix de L'Academie Fr (Fondation Jouvenel) for he "Colette, Libre et Entrave biography was also chosen a the season's best books Grand Jury des Lettres an Blin-Sarde was a finalist Grand Prix de la Critiq teraire.

* * *

The wife of singer Marvi has filed for divorce in Los asking for a division of that the couple acquired w ing together before they w ried. Jauis Gaye claims in that she was a driving forc establishing Gaye's career singing partner, Tammy died of a brain tumor. She share of property that inc $2.5 million home in Hidde Calif., as well as property Tahoe, Jamaica and R Calif., and a speedboat, a ca iser and several cars. Her comes under the Californ premie Court's Lee Marvin d under which couples who gether can litigate on pro they separate.

* * *

When he holds a press conf he's likely to discuss lenses stops with attending news graphers. That's one reaso Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn favorite U.S. presidential a among news photographers. avid amateur photographer, reportedly is cooperativ friendly with harried came President Carter's White Ho the other hand, has had run-i ly with news photographers o amount and type of covera the president will permit.

— SAMUEL JU

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